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The Bombay Chronicle

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Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 249 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DRESSES LAUNDERED OR CLEANED as desired from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 10 each.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Ladies' Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct.	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	16,992
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA X		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA X	10,964
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,740
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,395
5th Jan.	MANTUA § ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X ..		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡ ..	Mooltan ‡ ..	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X ..		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra steamer	8,093
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA* ..	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
10th ,,	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,955
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,966

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
16th ,,	SOUDAN†	..	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	..	10 911
15th January	SOUDAN †	..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,996
21st February	SICILIA †	..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS AUSTRALIA PORTS.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
13th Nov. ...	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILNGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
25th Oct. ..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
26th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busrah via Karachi
27th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
29th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
31st ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 162.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	168	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	18th Oct.	27th Oct
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	27th ,,	8th Nov.
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5228	9th Nov.	23rd ,,
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	13th ,,	27th ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
20, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostoak
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HIND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000

Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1896.
Head Office: LAHORE.

Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets ..... Over 46,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office,
Chief Agents,
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY,
48, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,439,181 £3,531,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Samarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Sandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welteyreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—63, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Re, Purgative and Confectioners
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7

DO YOU WANT GENUINE
FORD SPARE PARTS
FOR YOUR CAR?
IF SO,
Cut this out and Post it to US with your name and address and we will send you our latest Price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) Ld. and Reduced,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,57,15,430

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) J. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Pearce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PENANG—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—30%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or 2/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionary.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv.) (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot., bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

LARGE STOCKS OF
B. C. P. W. ASVAN—Nervine Tonic
B. C. P. W. PYREX—Malaria Cure
B. C. P. W. SYRUP of VASAKA AND COMPOO
Best remedy, for colds, cough and other bronchial and lung affections.
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr P. C. Roy, the world renowned chemist)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from:—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED—GUARANTEE BROKERS, thoroughly conversant with several export and import lines. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 9769, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8797

WANTED—A highly qualified and experienced first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a local Mill. Liberal salary. Apply Box No. 9766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8792

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN good correspondent Typist wants CORRESPONDENCE WORK, few hours morning or evening. Little Remuneration. Apply Box No. 9773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8781

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8755

TO BE LET—79, Motlibai Street, Byculla, Mariam Vila, ground floor. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R8772.

TO BE LET, at Hughes Road, Chowpaty, the GROUND FLOOR of the house opposite the Ford Company. Apply to S. N DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.
C R8783

TO BE LET—Two AIRY ROOMS and a BALCONY facing Jacob Circle, Rent 15, for Christian families only. Apply "CIRCLE" C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8794.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

HUDSON—Super Six—1920 Model—Wire wheels. Perfect running order. Going Cheap. Apply T. E. PRATT (Bombay) LTD Hughes Road Bombay.
JA 17630

FOR SALE—Four-seater Car, Four cylinders 1912 model. Best German make. In tip top condition. Consumption 30 miles a gallon. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 9771 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R8799

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418.
T

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16689

MUTTON SUET is the most common adulterant of Bazaar ghee. Only 88 per cent. mutton suet is digestible against 97.9 per cent. digestibility for coconut oil. Buy pure COCOGEM the deodorized coconut oil. As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. net tins. Delivery Free. TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 17644

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED—RUPEES THIRTY THOUSAND for six months on good security, with reasonable interest Only investors need apply to Box No. 9770, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
R R8398.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular teaching locally and by correspondence and grants Diplomas. Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
R8685

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column each insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE PIONEER RUBBER & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Ballard Pier, Bombay, on MONDAY, 29th October, 1923, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1923.
2. To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
MANU SUBEDAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd October, 1923, to 5th November, 1923.
C17910

NOTICE.

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad, (Deccan).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Bombay Office of the Company No. 12/14, Cutrera Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet upto 30th June 1923.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Auditors, for the year 1922-1923 and to appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th October, 1923 to the 8th day of November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries. Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 9th October, 1923.
C17893.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for 583 Preference Shares Nos. 92823 to 93384 and 108406 to 108426 of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Dharamsey Madhowji are LOST or MISPLACED. Public is warned not to negotiate them.

DHARAMSEY MADHOWJI.
R8744

THE MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1923.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm payment of donations of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 550 made respectively to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the Bengal Flood Relief Fund.
4. To elect Directors in place of thise who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd October to 10th November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 2nd November, 1923, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th October 1923.
C17858

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Business Office of the Company, Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State) District Satara on SUNDAY, the 4th November, 1923, at 5 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st July, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his/their remuneration.

To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 1st day of November, 1923 to 15th day of November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
15th October, 1923.
C17908

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LIMITED,
KIRLOSKARVADI, (DIST. SATARA, STATE AUNDH.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Business Office of the Company, Kirloskarvadi, Aundh State, District Satara on SUNDAY, the 4th November 1923, (immediately after the close of the Annual General Meeting) to transact the following business:—

1. To consider the proposal of the Directors to increase the Authorised capital of the Company from Rs 12,00,000 to Rs. 1,00,00,000.

By order of the Board.
KIRLOSKAR SONS & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Kirloskarvadi,
14th October, 1923.
C17907

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a 2ND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Business Office of the Company, Kirloskarvadi, Aundh State (Dist. Satara) on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1923, at 5 p.m. in case the proposal put forth by the Directors to increase the capital at the 1st Extraordinary General Meeting is passed, to transact the following business:—

1. To confirm the proposal of the Directors to increase the Authorized Capital of the Company from Rs. 12,00,000 to Rs. 1,00,00,000 passed by the Snareholders at the first Extraordinary General Meeting held on 4th November, 1923.

By order of the Board
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Kirloskarvadi,
14th October, 1923.
C17901

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN
RUBBER
Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets
VALVES.
PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co Ltd., Sudama House Ballard Pier. BOMBAY

TENDERS.

THE DAKSHINI BRAHMIN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS on the prescribed form will be received by the undersigned on or before the 26th October, 1923, in the office of the Society for the construction of a Chawl on the Improvement Trust Estate at Matunga held by this Society.

2. The Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 500 as earnest money either in Government Bonds of 6 per cent. or of Higher rate or the Treasury Receipts or cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

3. The plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen and prescribed forms of Tender each for Rs 2 can be had at the office of Messrs. Hate and Master, Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

RAGHUNATH PARASHURAM KARWE,
Honorary Secretary,
The Dakshini Brahmin Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd.
Post Office Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.
Bombay, 16th October, 1923.
C17874

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the undermentioned materials required for extension of the Drainage Work, which should reach the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1923. Specifications and further particulars can be had on application to the Store Keeper, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Brick Bats.
Table Bricks.
Cement Portland.
Spare Yarn.
Gravel from the Sabarmati River.
Salt Glazed Stone Ware Pipes, etc.
Iron Work.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
20-10-23.
C17913

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOCULDAS KARA has contracted to sell to our client MISTRY MOOLJI GOVINDJI, the undermentioned property, ANY person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered, as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khoja Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 801, New No. 7965, Old Survey No. 1285-1286 and New Survey No. 4738 and Cadastral Survey No. 3732 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7287 and Street No. 138-140 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the West by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Vasta Callianji and on or towards the South by the property of Ludha Moolji.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1923.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17903

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI AHMED UMER has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all encumbrances of all and singular the premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, at the expiration of the said period, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Coombharwada, Dadar, Mahim, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,300 square yards or thereabouts (being the balance of a plot of 1,860 square yards), registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 584, New No. B/4493, Old Survey No. 479 and New Survey No. 3/1835, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3385 (4) and 3385 (5), Street Nos. 849C and 849D, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Coombhar Gulli, on or towards the West by the property of Keshav Bhut, on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of L. F. D'Souza.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1923.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C17904

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice of Auction Sale of 184 bales of Calender shirting advertised under instructions of Messrs. Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited, on account and at the risk of our clients Messrs. Jamnadas Vasanji to be held on the 25th instant, we are instructed to say that our clients are not concerned with the said sale. The delivery time under the contract was November, 1922, and our clients had taken up 136 bales and cancelled 65 as the Mills failed to give delivery on account of their disputes with their selling agent Gokaldas Damodar.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1923.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Jamnadas Vasanji.
C17911

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAYAJI LINGOO BOLAM and MALOOBAI, wife of the said Sayaji Lingoo Bolam were declared to be the highest bidders at an Auction Sale held on the 13th day of October, 1923, at the premises under instructions from Mr. Kheraj Jaiwat Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 2199 of 1921 and pursuant to the Consent Judge's Order dated the 3rd day of April, 1923, in the said suit.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel or quit and ground rent land or ground (now redeemed Nos. 89 and 90/25-5-1911 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamathipura 5th Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 58 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3887, 3888, New Nos. 10540, 10541, Old Survey Nos 3465, 3466 and New Survey Nos. 6143, 6144 and Cadastral Survey No. 712 in Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1434 and Street Nos. 143-145 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Uppa Dharmaji, on or towards the West by the vacant land of Shri Lakhamini Shri Jiwanji Maharaj, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by Kamathipura 5th Lane.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1923.
AMIN AND DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17906

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BALWANTRAO HARISHANKAR MANTRI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, is going to raise a loan of Rs. 14,000 on the mortgage of his property hereinafter described.

The property at present stands in the name of Annapurnabai, wife of Harishankar Harischandra Mantri, and Harikrishna Madanrao, the Trustees in the Collector's and Municipal Records, and it is intended to have it transferred to the name of Balwantrao Harishankar Mantri the beneficiary under the Indenture of Trust before the Mortgage is executed. Some of the original title deeds of the property are supposed to be lost and the intended mortgage is to be the first legal mortgage and will be free from any other legal or equitable mortgage unless the said title deeds are produced within 14 days from the publication of this advertisement and the claim or claims of any person in possession of the said title deeds, if any, are proved within that time to the satisfaction of the undersigned. The present Mortgage for Rs. 8,000 made between Annapurnabai, wife of Harishankar Harischandra Mantri, of the one part and Khanderao B. Mahajan of the other part on the said property and dated the 13th day of February, 1923, is intended to be redeemed.

All persons having any claim in, to or upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, equitable mortgage, sale, lease, lien, gift, will, trust, inheritance, incumbrances, easements, charge, maintenance, residence or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered as null and void and the Mortgage will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land admeasuring 791 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 524, 524 and 524, New Nos. 2560, 1/2560, 1B/2560, Old Survey Nos. 549, 548 and 549 and New Survey Nos. 7751, 7751 and 7750, together with the tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 990-991, 993 (1) and Street Nos 8, 9, 10, all which premises are situate in the Nigdownee Oart on the Breach Candy Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the North by the Oart of St. Theresa, on or towards the East by the Oart formerly of Bal Dinaji and now of Dr. Jayakar, on or towards the South by the property of Devidas Rupji and on or towards the West by the property of Anandrao Laxman Nair.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1923.
PARALKAR & MANOHAR.
Mortgagee's Attorneys.
C17912

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No .13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 26th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 345a; 524-536: 538-548; 550-580; 359: 582-588; 590-592; 363; 594; 365; Case Nos. 1, 3, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, Arthur Road and Parel Road.

Building Street Nos. 11; Case No. 36; Love Grove Road, Worlee.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd October 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 184 BALES CALENDERED SHIRTING.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop of Messrs. Gokuldas Kanji and Co., selling agents to Messrs. The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd. in Govind Choke of Mulji Jetha Markets by order of Messrs. The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jamnadas Vasanji.

184 Bales Calendered Shirting comprising:—
7 Bales each 60 Pieces Merchant No. 9001, 25 x 38 x 6 lbs.
7 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 2925, 27 x 38 x 6½ lbs.
7 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 3025, 29 x 38 x 7 lbs.
7 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 3125, 30 x 38 x 7½ lbs.
5 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant, No. 3225, 31 x 38 x 8 lbs.
20 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 3425, 33 x 38 x 8½ lbs.
36 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 3625, 35 x 38 v 9 lbs.
35 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 3825, 37 x 38 x 9½ lbs.
35 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 4025, 39 v 38 x 10 lbs.
11 Bales each 40 Pieces Merchant No. 12200, 43 x 38 x 11 lbs.
7 Bales each 40 Pieces Merchant No. 1725, 45 x 38 x 11½ lbs.
7 Bales each 40 Pieces Merchant No. 11, 47 x 38 x 12 lbs.

Terms.—25 per cent. Deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Oct. 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, cottage, piano, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd October 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sandhurst House next to Taj Mahal Hotel, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, leather lined dining chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, carved pier and centre tables, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans and lamps, velvet piled drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ice box, writing tables, tapestry lined silver show case, glass door book cases reclining sofas, English cottage piano, mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. J. F. Flewker.
Furniture as on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction Sale of very rich plain and open carved teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers, Pianola, Pathephone with Records, small oval shaped billiard table marble statues, Ice refrigerator, platedware, glass, crockery, etc.,

On SATURDAY the 27th October, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, rich and artistic furnitures comprising of dining table, large sideboards, dinner wagons, dining room chairs silver show cabinets, Chesterfields suites, old open carved cabinets, centre table, arm and armless chairs, single and double bedsteads, writing tables, oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah, clothes and gown presses, crockery, glass and platedware.

Property of Mr. A. Y. L. Murray, of G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are printed, and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1923.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFEERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 26th October 1923 at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores and army clothing.

Tents I.P. 21lbs and 40lbs flies, walls, outer flies, Purdhas, Sheeting new cloths, Tents pins, Hammers, pegs picketing.

Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, canvas old, Tin old, Vices, locks, Barrows wheel, Bamboos, Anvils old, cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, tanks, Balances, Spring, camp kettles drums, Bicycles, etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read on the spot.

A large quantity of Brass, Lead pure, lead mixed and aluminium Ingot.

A large quantity of Partworn woollen and cotton clothings, Great coats, coats warm, knickers, Trousers, shirts mosquito nets Durries, Pyjamas, Blankets.

Lathes 6½ in. 5 feet bed, 9 in. 9ft. bed, 6in. Rope drive, 5½ in. 6ft. bed, 6 in. 9ft. bed, 6 in. 6ft. bed 6½ in capatan head 3½ ft.bed, 5 in. 4½ ft. bed, 6 in. with 6 ft. bed, Boiler (8ft 9in.) Hammer Steam ¼ cwt. slotting machine, nut and Bolt securing Machine, wood planning Machine, Cabinet Marker Joiner tool grinder, Machine drilling double, Machine milling ungeared, Machine profile milling, Machine saw sharpening.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFEERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
THE GRAND
DANCING FESTIVAL.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"THE MONEY MANIAC."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"MY BOY."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
RECKLESS CHANCES
featuring
J. P. McGOWAN.

Cinema Majestic
Presents THIS WEEK ONLY
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO'S
NEW PRODUCTION
Bhakta Gora Kumbhar
See the Sublime devotional life of a potmaker—His aversion to lust—His self sacrifice and the final divine favour.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, BYCULLA
Presents
An Universal Six reel attraction
THE DAY SHE PAID
featuring
Francilia Billington. See the red flame of an unrighteous love threatened to burn the citadel of happiness,
with
A NICE COMEDY.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

Telephone No. 40106
BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE
NOVELTY
CINEMA
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus)
Commencing Saturday 20th October, 1923
TO NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Daily 4 Shows—5-15, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday & Holidays 5 Shows—3, 5, 7, 9, 11 p.m.
Programme) DOUBLE (Attraction
A GREAT & NEW
PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Melford Production
THE
WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
THE
WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
THE
WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
Featuring the Spirited.
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
Who says
I'VE NEVER BEEN KISSED!
A Sensational Love—Melodrama without a Dull Second
A Fine Supporting Cast headed by
MILTON SILLS & WANDA HAWEY

A dazzling Society Beauty who thought SHE could LIVE without LOVE. See her Wooed by London Blue-bloods.
GORGEOUS GOWNS DARING ESCAPADES
MOST THRILLING
Romantic melodrama.

Also the Great
MAGICIAN & JUGGLER
PROF. R. M. RAJA
Certified by LORD & LADY CHELMSFORD, and by Mr. MONTAGU and Awarded GOLD MEDALS by H. H. MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA will perform his Most Wonderful Tricks of
MAGIC & BLACK ART
He will win Your Applause You will Certify him
He Manufactures Currency Notes.
of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.
Book Your SEATS EARLY
NOVELTY CINEMA
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor
DON'T MISS TO SEE!
THE DESTINY
OR
KARMA-DEVI
Daily 6, 8-15, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD.
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.
NEW PLAY!! NEW PLAY!!
ON
Tuesday 23rd October 1923 (p.m. 3 Neon.)
Saturday 27th Oct. 1923 (p.m. 8-30 Night.)
and
Sunday 28th October 1923 (p.m. 3 Noon.)
ASHA-NIRASHA
Manager,
Gandharv Natak Mandali.
BOMBAY.

STAY ONLY TILL OCTOBER END.
Balwant Sangit Mandli.
GRANT ROAD, RIPON THEATRE.
Tuesday 23rd Oct. at 3 P. M. (noon).
Special Play on account of holiday
"BARA WAFAT."
NEW URDOO PLAY
"TAJE WAFA"
G. K. PARCHURE,
General Manager, B. S. M.
This Play was continuously staged for 8 months while in C. P. and on tour.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

RATIFICATION OF LABOUR CONFERENCE CONVENTIONS.

Renewed activity is being manifested in various countries in ratifying the Draft Conventions of the Conference of the International Labour Organisation. The annual International Labour Conference of this Organisation has been held in Washington in 1919. Genoa in 1920, and Geneva in 1921 and 1922.

The number of cases in which ratification of Draft Conventions has been authorised by the competent authority in various States is 86. In addition the Governments of various States have recommended ratification to the competent authority in various countries in 115 other cases.

Among cases in which progress has recently been made in the ratification of Draft Conventions the following may be mentioned:

The Secretary-General of the League of nations registered on the 6th August 1923 the ratification by Great Britain of the Draft Conventions concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers, and concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations registered on the 18th August 1923 the ratification by the Roumanian Government of the Draft Conventions concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertaking, fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers, and concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

On the 19th July the Italian Government submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the conversion into an Act of the Decree with regard to the limitation of hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in the day and 48 in the week, authorising the Government to give full effect to the Washington Hours Convention.

On the 4th September the delegate of the Polish Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation informed the Director that the Polish Government had submitted to the Diet bills for the ratification of the Draft Convention concerning Unemployment, the Draft Convention fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment, the Draft Convention concerning the Employment of Women before and after Childbirth, and the three maritime Draft Conventions of the Genoa Conference.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 22.

S S Taroba Simpson, Durban.
S S Andijk, Herbshell, Rotterdam.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 22.

British Rose, Maugham Mahomerah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Gazana for Australia.
Steamer Capo-di-Monti for Genoa.
Steamer M. dasa for Antwerp.
Steamer Bali for Dunkirk.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Taroba, 3659 tons, Captain G. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban etc., with mails general cargo and passengers.

S S Andijk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Andijk, 4057 tons, Captain G G Herbshell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, with general cargo.

S S British Rose:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Rose, 3877 tons, Captain A M Naughan sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah, with general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, October 22.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
11 Dorsetshire 4545, Antwerp 30/10 T M & Co.
6 Morea 5962 London 27/10 M M & Co.
4 Modasa 5566, K'chi N F, M M and Co.
5 Circassia 4327 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
6 Clan MacVicar 3621, Alleppey 4/11 J and Co.
7 C/Nagpur 6288, Karachi 3/11 K N & Co.
8 Arcturus 3816, New York, 24/10, Volkart Bros.
12 Trautenfels 3923 Hamburg 31/10, Graham and Co.
12(a) Silurus 1290, N F N F C/E B P T.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co
15 Karoa 2607 Durban 31/10, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 1957 Busra 28/10 M M & Co.
5 Bankuroa 1905, P Gulf, 25/10 M M & Co.
9 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 29/10 N Y Kaisha
10 & 11 Gamcada 3292 K'chi N F, M M & Co.
12 & 13 Barpeta 1677 Busra 1/11 M M & Co.
15 Shushtar 1718 P Gulf, 23/10 B S Shushtary and Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Haresfield 4212 N F, N F, M M & Co.
B Jaladuta 2593 Calcutta 25/10 S S N Co.
N-C. Britisher 3244 Sudan 30/10 M M & Co.
C & K Ahmadi 1331, P Gulf, N F S Hassum and Co.
M Gairsoppa 3227 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N F N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 26th October, Agent B and O S N Co.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatra due about 23rd October, Agent B S N Co.

Modasa due about 22nd October Agent B I S N Co.

Warfield due about 17th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Nevasa due about 12th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Margha (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 24th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Scindia due about 23rd November Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Exeter due about 29th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N Co.

Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.

Clan Cumming (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J F Co

FROM HULL.

Rialto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Urbino (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wardenfels due about 23rd October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Tanetnfels due about 3rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA

FROM ROTTERDAM

Hoogkerk due about 16th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 22nd December Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Cassodimonti due about 22nd October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Borneo Maru due about 27th October, Agent O. S. K.

Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent Y K.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November Agent N Y K.

Rosandra due about 24th October, Agent T Co.

Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 4th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Kethergen due about 13th October, Agent N Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 22.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—32 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.; 100 cwt coriander seed, E. Virji and Co. 700 cwt poppy seed, Ralli Bros. 3000 cwt ground nut Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—22 bales, wool raw, M Nissim; 15 bales wool raw, R. Alimahomed; 96 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co. 54 bales cotton, Coombhardas and Co. 200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Hindoo for Dunkirk:—1667 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 660 bales cotton, Japar Cotton Trading Co., 550 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Hindoo for Philadelphia—500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Dorsetshire for Antwerp:—59 bales cotton fly, B Kursondas, 100 bales cotton fly, Indo Japan Cotton Mfg. Co.

S S Dorsetshire for Ghent—310 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 165 bales cotton B Kursondas.

S S Morea for London—41 bundles lamb skin, H A Ebrahimoff; 20 bales cow hides, C Rahemtoor; 32 bales cow hides, R Alimohmad; 41 bales cow hides, L Hasam; 14 bales sheep skins, L Hasam; 85 bales hemp, T Dawood. bhoy, 56 bundles lamb skin, H A M Shawl.

S S Morea for Marseilles—1000 cwt musoor Ralli Bros.; 200 cwt gum, M H Dehdashti.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—260 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.; 18 cwt weaving apparel Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Capode Monti for Genoa:—1000 cwt castor seed, Italian Cotton Co.; 1000 cwt rape seed, Italian Cotton Co. 9006 cwt lin seed, Goris Ld.; 2000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.; 1200 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 8400 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton H Nensey; 220 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co., 165 bales cotton, M Amersey, 55 bales cotton, Vurdhwan Bros.

S S Capode Monti for Naples—500 cwt castor seed Goris Ld. 1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Arcturus for New York:—4000 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 200 cwt fennel seed, T Jamnadas; 2000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt castor beans, Ralli Bros.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia—235 cask goat skin, Deccan T. Co.

S S Clara Camus for Tharpness—6000 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwt ground nut. Ralli Bros.

S S Cyara Camus for Dunkirk—2000 cwt lin seed, Vardhman Bros.; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 220 bales cotton H K Shah.

S S Clara Camus for Barcelona—250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 300 bales cotton The Bombay Co. 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 656 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Lowlands for Genoa—5000 cwt linseed, Straus and Co., 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co., 300 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Balist for Nazair—4500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Balist for Dunkirk—4000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg—99 cwt gum, J Permanand 102 cwt casein R Laloobhai, 110 bales cotton H K Shah, 110 bales cotton, G V Ranke 35 bales cotton, B Kursondas, 262 bales cotton N Rajaram 11 bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Trautenfels for Antwerp:—80 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal 44 bales cotton fly, K Thakar and Co., 30 bales cotton waste, K Thakar and Co.

S S Trautenfels for Rotterdam—3999 cwt linseed, E D Sasson and Co 470 cwt goat skin, E A Rehman.

S S Modasa for Leith—10000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros 9997 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co. cwt, of course, it would be no defence. The murder of a child for the sake of its ornaments is about as horrible a crime as can be conceived. The circumstances in which the boy was done to death were as brutal as they could possibly be. The first accused has no special claim to mercy on the ground of his youth and the sentence I pass in his case is that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead. Considering Genya's age which is about 18 I think I am justified in sentencing him to transportation for life."

S S Modasa for Antwerp:—2000 cwt lin seed cake Volkart Bros.;

S S Modasa for Havre—760 cwt ground nut, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 110 bales cotton, N M Powala, 165 bales cotton, N Rajaram;

S S Cracovia for Venice—200 bales cotton, K Devchand 803 bales cotton, Vurdhwan Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—30 cwt gum, M H Dehdashti 1400 bales cotton T M Kaisha 37 bales cotton, H Rambhagal; 510 bales cotton N Fattely.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong—500 bales grey cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Hoji:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—2300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton H Rambhagal, 2000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 250 bales cotton M H Hiriji.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong—125 cwt shark fins, J Ebrahim.

S S Burma Maru for Nayasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS

Oct. 22.

S S Circassia from Liverpool, Agents—W & A. Graham and Co.:—115 bales cottons, 169 cases cottons, 54 cases yarn, 50 D/bags fine salt, 14 boxes common soap, 241 cases common soap, 726 cask china clay, 61 cask toilet soap, 390 bales old newspaper, 45 cases oilman's stores 135 cases bottled beer, 80 cases beer, 100 drums bleaching powder, 20 drums Zinc chloride 6313 bundles glod corr sheet, 84 pieces sanitary ware, 100 bundles yellow metal sheeit, 100 kegs chrome clum, 14 bales paper, 16 bales print paper, 30 bales grey cotton, 31 bales bleached cotton, 60 cases bleached cotton, 20 kegs Litherage, 77 cases biscuits 14 crats stone jars, 222 Pieces straw wrapped eartnenware, 53 bundles earthen ware, 1000 bags soda ash 200 cases caustic soda, 100 cases mariate of Ammonia, 40 kegs mariate of amonia 100 kegs hydro sulphic of soda, 80 mats exchanged cloves 44 cases grey cotton yarn, 30 cases cigaettes, 54 drum mineral lub. oil 20 cases mineral lub. oil, 80 barrels mineral Lub. oil.

S S City of York from Liverpool. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—95 cases cotton yarn, 32 bales cotton yarn, 20 bales cotton, 50 cases cotton, 14 bales cotton feut, 253 cases yarn, 3180 loose fire brick living lamp 50 kegs Borax, 720 cases common soap 1370 boxes common soap, 17 cases toilet soaps, 252 sk cases tiles, 130 D/bags sulphate of almonia, 2430 bdls galvd. corr sheet, 71 cases gunnies sundries, 46 cases ahm and bacon 40 cases biscuits, 25 bales old newspaper 18 bales paper, 45 cases wine, 190 bags broken tiles 260 bags almonds 100 bags rivets, 9244 baskets potatoes.

S S Mour from Bankoke. Agents Forbes, Forbes and Co, Ltd.—577 pieces teak square, 6818 pieces teak plank, 6167 pieces teak scantling 6214 bundles teak scantling 3684 pieces Yong scantling, 5802 pieces yong boards, 240 pieces yong sleepers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 21rt October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.85 inches
Temperature of Air		83.5 degrees,
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75.3 "
Dew Point		71.2 "
Relative humidity of Air		67% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air		91.4 "
Minimum do do.		78.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE,WNW NW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 174
Fall of Rain		" —
Total fall during month		" —
do. do. year		" —
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Oct		" —

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHILD MURDERED FOR ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Malappa Bandappa Chambar
vs.
The King Emperor.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Sessions Judge of Bijapur. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased boy Shekya aged 12 left home about 11 a.m. on the 2nd August to play with his friends. He did not return and in the evening his mother Dundawa looked for him without success. She made another search next morning and then learned from Posappa one of her son's playmates, that accused Malappa had taken him away. She informed the City Police Sub-Inspector about the matter, and Mallappa was sent for. Shekya was wearing some gold ornaments at the time of his disappearance and the police Sub-Inspector came to know that some ornaments had been pawned the previous evening at the shop of one Bindurao. So he went there with Dundawa and accused Mallappa. Bindu produced some gold ear-rings and identified Mallappa as the man who had pawned them. Dundawa identified them as the ones which her son was wearing. Then Mallappa, apparently recognizing that the game was up, said that he would show where the body was. He took the Police Sub-Inspector and "Panchas" to an old disused mosque past the Ibrahim Roza on the Tarwi Road and going down into a cellar beneath it, pointed out the dead body of Shekya, which was half hidden under some heavy stones. The body was identified by Dundawa as that of her son. From the medical evidence it appeared that the death was due to suffocation by mechanical pressure or throttling. Accused Mallappa named Genya as his assistant in the commission of the crime. He was also arrested.

The accused Mallappa made a confession in which he stated that on the 1st July he borrowed Rs. 19 from a Pathan money-lender at 2 annas per rupee per month. He procured a loan of Rs. 23 on the same date and on the same terms for Genya. They had both agreed to repay the debt on the 1st August, but they could not and the Pathan threatened to illtreat them and so they were driven to commit the murder. Genya's confession was substantially the same, but with some variations in his own favour.

The Sessions Judge observed "It is clear that each of the accused is trying to some extent to palliate his own part in the crime at the expense of the other but it is equally clear that each of them even on his own showing is guilty of the offence of murder. They murdered the boy between them each taking part and it makes no material difference whether Mallappa throttled him while Genya held him or 'vice-versa'. Mallappa has put forward a very belated plea that he was under the influence of drink when he committed the crime. But as he said, nothing about this in his confession, it is probably untrue. Even if it were true, of course, it would be no defence. The murder of a child for the sake of its ornaments is about as horrible a crime as can be conceived. The circumstances in which the boy was done to death were as brutal as they could possibly be. The first accused has no special claim to mercy on the ground of his youth and the sentence I pass in his case is that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead. Considering Genya's age which is about 18 I think I am justified in sentencing him to transportation for life."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. N. Karnard appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN.

Great interest is being shown by the Japanese Government in the development of co-operative societies. An Act was promulgated on 6th April 1923 establishing a central credit institution for co-operative societies.

It is provided that the funds of this institute shall amount to 30 million yen, to be constituted by the issue of 300,000 shares of 100 yen each. Only the Government and co-operative societies are allowed to hold shares. The Government is to contribute a sum of 15 million yen, of which 5 million yen are to be paid within a year of the establishment of the institute.

The main functions of the institute are to advance loans to unions of co-operative societies or to individual societies which are members of the institute, to discount bills for such societies and to hold deposits of unions of co-operative societies, etc.

The central credit institute is exempted for a period of fifteen years from the time of its establishment from the payment of dividends on that portion of it's shares contributed by the Government.

The need for a central financial organisation is evident from the fact that the number of co-operative societies at present in Japan is about 14,000, with a membership of about three and a half millions. The majority of these are solely or partly credit societies.

A national union of purchase societies has recently been constituted. At present there are about 10,000 co-operative societies which are solely or partly purchase societies and over one hundred unions of such societies. The need for the establishment of a national union of these purchase societies which will undertake the manufacture, or the wholesale purchase of goods required by their members, has been increasingly felt.

The majority of these purchase societies deal with the purchase and sale of agricultural implements and materials for the agricultural population. At the end of the year 1921, there were only 90 co-operative societies which could be strictly regarded as ordinary consumers' co-operative societies, and the more developed examples of these societies were only to be found in large cities, such as Tokyo and Osaka.

Further information with regard to Japanese and other co-operative societies is regularly published in the Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA Oct. 22.

Monsoon has weakened in South Madras. Western disturbances is passing away Eastwards after giving some rain in Western Himalayas. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, the Punjab, Kashmir, South-East Madras. A few falls have been reported from Lower Burma, Assam West United Provinces.

The chief amounts were: Tavoy one and a half inches, Jhansi half and Sonamarg three quarters of an inch.

Forecast.—Decrease in Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Ambala. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.39" of rain. Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was usual; the minimum was below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and lightly clouded at Kotah. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Mount Abu and Jacobabad. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was higher than usual at Jacobabad and lower at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Surat, Deesa and Rajkot. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Deesa and the minimum at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear in the south and lightly to moderately clouded in the north of the division. The air is drier than usual at Amraoti and Nagpur. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the north of the division; the minimum was nearly normal. The thermometer rose to 96 degrees at Ratnagiri and 91 degrees at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bijapur and Belgaum and clear or lightly clouded at other stations. The air is drier than usual in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Maximum temperature did not differ much from the normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Poona.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen at a few stations in southeast Madras and the United Provinces; Negapatam has had 0.40" and Jhansi 0.39."

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the south of the Peninsula.

Daily weather telegram for the 21st October 1923 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has given widespread rain in the south of the Peninsula. A western disturbance is affecting the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, the north Punjab, Kashmir, Malabar, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts were:—Kyaukpyu three-quarters of an inch; Sonamarg a half; Cochin three-quarters; Tinnevelly, Pamban two; Kodaikanal one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs	Rainfall. Since 1st June	Rainfall. Departure since 1st June
PUNJAB—					
Delhi				0.61	0
Do. 18th				0.61	0
Simla				0.61	0.01
Murree				0.61	0.01
Do.				0.61	0.61
PUNJAB—					
Multan	95	81		4.62	4.62
Mianwali	76	62		22.15	14.85
Lahore	94	71		9.45	10.96
Dharmsala	86	61		47.96	19.89
Alwar	89	61		20.11	20.11
Ambala	88	62		24.91	24.91
Delhi					
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	90	65		26.92	26.92
Mainpuri	90	65		31.74	31.74
Jhansi	92	64		39.16	39.16
Cawnpore	95	67		39.11	39.11
Allahabad	90	66		36.04	36.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	97	65		3.06	3.06
Karachi	89	76		6.38	6.38
Ajmer	92	60		12.03	12.03
Jaipur				18.84	18.84
Kotah	91	67		42.47	42.47
Mount Abu	80	60		32.11	32.11
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA					
Rajkot	93	67		8.36	8.36
Deesa	98	67		6.38	6.38
Dwarka	88	76		6.77	6.77
Veraval	87	76		12.03	12.03
Rajkot	93	69		10.33	10.33
Bhavnagar Para	97	71		17.55	17.55
Surat	90	64		13.46	13.46
Ahmedabad	104	69		13.46	13.46
Deesa	94	67		27.13	27.13
Keemedi	93	62		38.13	38.13
Broach					
GENERAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	88	61		28.64	28.64
Sangor	90	61		26.00	26.00
Hoshangabad	89	66		54.17	54.17
Khandwa	94	70		26.00	26.00
Akola	93	71		18.84	18.84
Amraoti	91	67		42.47	42.47
Nagpur	88	65		32.11	32.11
Chanda	87	68		54.17	54.17
Raipur	89	65		54.17	54.17
KONKAN—					
Bombay	91	78		21.20	21.20
Ratnagiri	96	78		39.13	39.13
Mahableshwar	84	67		84.00	84.00
Karwar	91	74		54.17	54.17
SOUTHERN DECCAN AND MYSORE—					
Belgaum	92	66		41.07	41.07
Ahmednagar	87	61		41.27	41.27
Poona	91	63		39.13	39.13
Sholapur	90	69		39.13	39.13
Satara	94	64		39.13	39.13
Bijapur	90	66		39.13	39.13
Dharwar	86	66		39.13	39.13
Kolhapur	90	66		39.13	39.13
Hyderabad (Deccan)	83	64		39.13	39.13
Hyderabad	87	65		39.13	39.13
MADRAS AND CEYLON					
Kodaikanal	67	56		54.17	54.17
Coimbatore	87	70		54.17	54.17
Calicut	84	74		54.17	54.17
Colombo	86	76		54.17	54.17
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Mangalore	89	72		54.17	54.17
Pamban	84	76		54.17	54.17
Cuddapah	94	73		54.17	54.17
Madras	90	77		54.17	54.17
Bangalore	88	65		54.17	54.17
Coimbatore	84	72		54.17	54.17
Trichinopoly	88	75		54.17	54.17
Negapatam	81	74		54.17	54.17

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COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 3.

After a quiet but not uneventful week the Manchester market remains under a cloud of depression, which only a sound revival of cloth demand can remove.

The turnover has consequently been disappointing, but looms now running are believed to be not less numerous than last week, and manufacturers believe that business is "on the horizon", and that if yarns can be bought on a basis of even slightly cheaper cotton it will come forward steadily. The Eastern markets are far from being reasonably stocked, and advices this week by mail from Calcutta are of a distinctly more encouraging nature, values having been improved. Other India outlets do not give much help, but there is business offering in the lighter sorts and in cheap prints for all the ports, and fancy styles are also still in request. The natives on a pre-war income basis cannot be expeced to buy on a pre-war scale at post-war prices, but much less than the pre-war turnover would give tone to the Manchester market.

Neither from Shanghai nor Hong Kong is there any substantial assistance forthcoming, and the other Far Eastern markets are keeping up their policy of procrastination. They are however, keeping in touch with prices, and the feeling prevails that business may develop at any time, as stocks cannot now be heavy. Egypt and the Near East maintain a steady flow of replacement transactions, and America is still in the market for sateens, voils, and cambrics. The Continental markets are again adversely affected by currency fluctuations, and only a small trade filters through. Home buyers continue to exercise a great deal of restraint, and it almost begins to appear that seasonal buying is as much a thing of the past as is seasonable weather.

The market, however, has suffered throughout the week from the imminence of the Bureau condition report, the expected arrival of which yesterday afternoon was awaited by a large assembly of members. It was unfortunate, therefore, that the breakdown of one of the Exchange telephones should have caused the prices from Liverpool to be delayed, as some operators were led to believe that the market had kept steady on the Bureau report, whereas it had simply crumpled up. Some losses would undoubtedly result through sales being made on inaccurate information. On the other hand, of course, there would be instances where the boot was on the other leg.

Dullness continues to be the outstanding feature of the yarn market. Even the finer qualities of Egyptian are not quite so strong as they were, though there is no serious complaint yet from Bolton producers. The American spinning section is still losing money, and would be doing so if they all sold at cost based on full-time running, which is not by any means being secured. This, of course, is the Federation minimum, and not the maximum.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Oct. 3.

The raw material has shown steadiness, and in some cases firmer prices are quoted. The business done has been on a larger scale than in some recent weeks. Hessian yarns have also shown improvement, and prices have been steady. Transactions were fairly large. Eight-pound cops were sold at 2s. 8d. A good business has been done in the jute cloth section. The inquiry from America for light weight hessians has been considerable, and quick delivery is required. There has also been inquiry from the home trade, and orders for linoleum hessians have been placed. Prices have become firmer. During the week prices were as follows:—Chested hessians: 10 1/2oz. 40in. 3 7/8d. per yard, 8oz. 40in. 2 7/8d. per yard. Jute: First mark actuals pounds 22 15s., red S.S.C. actuals pounds 21, pounds 21, 10s., daisee 2 Oct. pounds 22, diasee 3 Oct.. pounds 20. 10s., pounds20, 1bs, all c.i.f. U.K,

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Oct. 3.

Linseed oil has continued firm and in good demand with some appreciation in value, £41 now being required for spot and up to £40 for forward delivery to the end of the year. A better demand has been experienced for cotton oils of all descriptions, crude Egyptian offering at £37. 5s. and soapmakers' grade of refined at £40. 10s. spot. Soya bean oil is firm and dearer, as is also palm kernel oil, both being in good request and quoting £39. 10s. prompt. Rape oil has also recovered strength and commands more money. Ground nut continues in small supply and values are about unchanged.

A certain amount of activity has taken place in the oilseed section. Plate linseed advanced sharply on reports of American buying, January-February new crop now quoting £17. Egyptian cottonseed has more than recovered the recent decline and is still in fair demand. More transactions in soya beans for shipment are recorded at unchanged figures. The demand for linseed and cotton cakes continues to improve.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Oct. 3.

No improvement has occurred in the slow demand for Welsh steam coals. Business is of a hand-to-mouth character, orders mainly being executed from standing stocks. Hopes of early improvement in reparation deliveries cause French, Italian, and Belgian merchants to confine purchases to the minimum, while the uncertainty clouding the forward outlook creates nervousness on the part of consumers elsewhere.

To ensure regular working price concessions are freely granted at the collieries.

Best Admiralty large poorly supported, 27s. 6d. 28s. 6d. nominally indicated, but business slow at the lower figure. Second grades irregular, some collieries refusing to relax quotations, but "free" supplies moving slowly at 26s. 6d. 27s. Dry large weaker. Best brands indicate 28s., but demand meagre. Ordinary grades 26s. 6d.—27s. Coking smalls steadily maintained near 21s.—22s., but best bunkers easy at 18s. Cargo descriptions less abundant as a result of conservation of supplies following pit stoppages, but tone still dull. Prices 14s.—16s.

Cheaper grades of large idle and quoted 22s. 6d.—24s. 6d. Coke meeting with improved demand, but stocks prevent price improvement. Prices steadier, 40s.—45s. Patent fuel moderately active. Ordinary grades minimum 29s., best brands 32s. 6d.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/2.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/2.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 17/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 9/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 19/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 502.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 552.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 542.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 151½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's buying D D Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 225.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 324.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.51-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 76.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 88.00.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks 65,000 Millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Firm Market.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/2
Bank Demand	1-4 17/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 13/16
Fcs. Demand	500
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	225
Japan	157 1/2
Singapore	171 1/2

Market—Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent.	55
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/2
,, ,, 2 months hence	31 1/2

Closing Tone of silver:—India bought forwot Steady
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per ceus since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	23/8
enserest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct. 20.

Funding Loan 4% 1460/90	£ 90 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 7/8
Consols 2 1/2%	58 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	59

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/12/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/11/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/11/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/11/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/11.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 78/1.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Bar gold ready s. 91-4.
Silver ready d. 31-8.
Silver forward d. 31-4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India bought, China sold, Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Steady:—25—12—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	24—12—3	24—13—3	24—12—0
Kartak	24—12—0	24—13—0	24—12—3

Zeji Mandi.

Asho			
Kartak	0—7—0		

Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Steady:—79—11—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79—10—0	79—9—0	—	79—10—0
Kartak	77—15—0	78—2—0	—	78—1—0

Zeji Mandi.

Asho			
Kartak	0—8—0		

Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 83/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/13.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/15.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/7.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Market closed steady with small business. The following are the closing rates:

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 77/8, Central 26/12 and Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah, Advance 420n, Apollo 27/8, By. Cotton 635, By. Dyeing 920, Bradbury 550, Century 462/8, Cent. India 506/4, Colaba Land 175, Coorla 160, Crescent 261/4, Edw. Sassoon 215, Fazulbhoy 815, Finlay 550, F. Petit 1200, Gokak 135, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 562/8, Jamshed Mfg. 180, Kastoorchand 237/8, Khatao 292/8, Kohinoor 1550, Luxmi Cotton 4800xd, Madhowji 230 Mathuradas 360, M. Petit 3250xd, Meyer Sassoon 170, Morarji 4200, New Great 516/4, New City 325, Pabani 405, Pearls 645, Phoenix 497/8, Shapurji 225, Simplex 351/4, Standard 1550, Swan 780, Swadeshi 507/8, Tata Mill 425 and Vishnu Cotton 1700xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 295, B. Burma 347/8, B. Burma N. I. 86/4, Bt. Burma Pet 5/4, B. Tramway 93/12 By. Steam 96/4, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord. 105, Katni Defd. 360, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Hydro 650 and Scindia Steam 7.

Chartered Banks	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong	,, 123 1/2
National	,, 44 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	,, 13 1/4
Eastern Bank	,, 5 1/4

London, Oct. 20.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 11/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	,, 102 1/4
7 per cent ,, ,,	,, 118

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1923.

Name	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Ladore Malwa	570	—	565	570
Colaba	—	—	—	175
Crescent	267/8	—	—	261/4
Kohinoor	1550	—	—	1550
Nagpore Ord.	512/8	—	505	507/8
New Great	512/8	—	502/8	517/8
Pearl	652/8	—	642/8	646/4
Phoenix	—	—	—	497/8
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	635
Bombay Dyeing	930	93372	—	922/8
Sir Shapurji	—	—	—	227/8
Simplex	356/4	—	350	351/4
Swan	—	—	—	730
Swadeshi	516/4	—	506/4	507/8
Century	471/4	—	561/4	462/8
Alcock	—	—	—	295
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	70
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	105
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	360
Tata Steel Defd	107/8	—	106/4	108/12
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	30
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10/4
Bombay Burma Old	—	—	—	347/8
Bombay Burma New	—	—	—	26 4
Bombay Steam Ordy	—	—	—	97/8
Bombay Elec. Tramway	—	—	—	93/12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	23
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	21

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

The general meeting of the International Association on Unemployment is to be held September 9th-11th, 1923, at Luxemburg in the Hotel de Ville. Mr. Emil Reuter, Minister of State and President of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, will act as honorary president.

The agenda of the general meeting will include the following questions, according to reports from the International Labour Office:

1. Emigration and settlement of unemployed persons abroad considered as a remedy for unemployment.

2. The relations between unemployment benefits and the development of possibilities of employment.

3. The problem of unemployment among intellectual workers (professional and technical workers, dismissed officials, etc.).

4. Vocational guidance in relation to the needs of the labour market.

Reports on these questions presented by the various national sections and also international reports will be printed and distributed.

The general meeting will be attended by representatives of the Ministries of Labour of various countries, employers' and workers' organisations, institutions or associations engaged in efforts to combat unemployment (employment offices, employment insurance societies, etc.) as well as by private individuals interested in the question of unemployment.

For invitations and all information, application should be made to the secretary of the International Association on Unemployment, Mr. Henri Fuss, 1, chemin de l'Escalade, Geneva.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 22.

To-day Reuter reports 18 to 29 points higher in New York and 29 to 49 points higher in Liverpool markets, the reason for the advance being shorts covering and general buying.

Although cotton is undoubtedly in a very strong position which may justify higher prices we do not think that the latter are likely to materialise at present as the crop has not yet commenced to move and the recent advance coupled with the rising tendency in Exchange is almost certain to check the demand. For the near future we prefer to recommend our friends to operate cautiously on the "Bear" side whenever the market is firm.

Though Reuter reported a small advance in New York, our market opened easy, for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May, at Rs. 532½, i. e. Rs. 3½ lower than Saturday's closing rate, and advanced steadily to Rs. 537 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and operators. From this level, on selling by European Exporters, Commission Houses and Cutcha Candy brokers, the prices eased to Rs. 532½. It then improved to Rs. 535½, on buying by Marwari Jobbers, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 534. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 535, going up by half a rupee, closed weak at Rs. 534½ on selling Cutcha Candy brokers.

Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 488, and going up by half a rupee, declined, on selling by Marwari Shroffs, to Rs. 485. It then advanced gradually to Rs 488½ on buying by Commission Houses. After meagre fluctuations, the prices remained Rs. 488½ at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 484, and on buying by Offices raised the prices at once to Rs. 486½. At this level, on selling by Marwari Shroffs the prices touching Rs. 482½, advanced to Rs. 486½ in sympathy with advance in Broach, the same rate ruling at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was quoted at Rs. 424 nominal.

Our market for Ready Cotton was quiet on Saturday last, with a moderate demand for nice quality cotton. Owing to a Mahomedan Holiday, both the forward and Ready markets will remain closed at Colaba to-morrow.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 p.m.

Bombay, Octr. 22

Fully Good Broach	April/May	534 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	423
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	485 1/2
Fine oomra	March,	485 1/2

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1923.

Rs.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	536
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	422
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	489
Fine Oomra	March	487

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report dated October 22nd says:

New York Market 20th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
28.95	Jan.	—	29.13	+18
29.03	Mar.	—	29.25	+22
29.08	May	—	29.35	+27
28.55	July	..	28.84	+29

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 29.35, lowest 29.13 range .22 points. Continued short covering, Commission houses buying, some week-end realizing.

Liverpol Market October 20.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	At 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
16.39	Oct.			17.38	+39
16.29	Jan.	16.62—33	16.70	+41 16.74	+45
16.01	Mar.	16.35—34	16.45	+44 16.48	+47
15.74	May			16.23	+49
17.51	Jan.	Egyptian		17.68	+17

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 16.78, lowest 16.62, range .16 points. (1) Large general buying. Some trade fixing call sales easily absorbing some long liquidation. Hedge selling against cotton offered and on which prices fixed overnight. Now quieter. Over the entire cotton belt weather fair.

(2) Continued but smaller buying. Lack of offering. Another of our Liverpool friends cables us as under:

"Demand Lancashire broadening. Crop estimates shrinking."

OPENING PRICE

Liverpool, Oct, 20.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Oct.	17.08 +09
Nov.	17.01 +44
Dec.	16.88 +44
Jan.	16.74 +45
Feb.	16.60 +47
Mar.	16.48 +47
April	16.34 +49
May	16.23 +49
June	16.06 +50
July	15.86 +50
Aug.	15.33 +58
Sept.	14.62 +33
Oct.	14.17 +31

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct, 20.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.60
,, ,, Fully Good	11.00
,, ,, Fine	11.40
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.55
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	12.05
,, ,, ,, Fine	12.55
M. G. Broach, Good	13.30
,, ,, Fully Good	13.70
,, ,, Fine	14.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.50
,, ,, Fully Good	10.90
,, ,, Fine	11.30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

London, Oct, 20.

Total in Sight	34,76,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	279,000 ,,
East Indian ,, ,,	217,000 ,,
American ,, ,,	2395,000 ,,
Other ,, ,,	162,000 ,,
Total Sales	28,000 ,,
East Indian Sales	3,100 ,,
Total Speculation	— ,,
,, Export	— ,,
East Indian Export	— ,,
,, ,, Stock	50,000 ,,
,, ,, Forwarded	3,600 ,,
,, ,, Actual Export	— ,,
,, ,, Imports	1,000 ,,
,, ,, Speculation	39,00 ,,
American Afloat	186,000 ,,
East Indian Afloat	28,000 ,,
Total Afloat	285,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct, 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000 Baler.
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	Nil
,, ,, Imports	—
Mid Avencina spot 12.7 2 retail regmet Sakels	18.60

(For other Commercial see Page 10.)

CREATION OF A NATIONAL LABOUR COUNCIL IN BRAZIL.

One of our sister republics in South America has joined the movement which has spread throughout Europe, looking towards the solution to labour troubles. According to information filed with the International Labour Office in Geneva, Switzerland, a National Labour Council has recently been created in Brazil by a Decree dated April 30, 1923. This Council is deemed as "the consultative organ of the public authorities for all questions concerning the organisation of labour and social welfare." It is to be composed of twelve members to be chosen by the President of the Republic; two from the workers, two from the employers, two from the high officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Labour and Commerce, and six from among persons of recognised competence in the matters which the Council will have to consider. The remaining Articles of the Decree deal with the organisation of the work of the Council and with the details of the tasks to be undertaken, including the publication of a review.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

Information on the following subjects has been supplied by the International Labour Office in response to requests received from Governments since February 1, 1923.

United States (Bureau of Labour Statistics, Department of Labour):—Collective agreements between employers' and workers' organisations in the Piedmont building industry.

Norway (Minister of Social Affairs):—Arbitration in various countries.

Poland (Social Attache Polish Government to the International Labour Office):—Output in various occupations and in various countries, international organisations and central labour organisations in various countries, legislation for the protection of commercial employees. Czechoslovak, Danish and Serbian legislation concerning health old age and accident insurance. Social and economic results of the eight-hour day.

Italy (Ministry of Labour):—Representation of trade unions on advisory bodies dealing with labour questions.

India (Bombay Labour Office):—Hours of work in the textile and metal industries and for dockers and railway and tramway workers, Norwegian Compulsory Arbitration Act.

Chili (Labour Office, Santiago de Chili):—Statutory protection of maternity.

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Ministry of Social Policy):—Legislation in various countries concerning the protection of seamen.

France (Ministry of Commerce and Industry):—Number of spindles used in the worsted industry in different countries.

Germany (Federal Minister of Labour):—Social insurance institutions in various countries.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

Head Office:—1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Note well:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy-holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company:—Rs. 15-per thousand per annum

Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to:—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries 79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE

for general use where a purgative is indicated.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Purely Vegetable Sugar Coated

are confidently recommended as a valuable remedial agent of mild yet positive action.

For All Chronic or Acute Liver Disorders.

One trial is sufficient to demonstrate their efficacy.

Sold Everywhere.

Also by Messs. B. K. Paul's Co.—M. R. Paul & Co., 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Dey Bros., 32 Mogul Street, Rangoon.

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES.

These are extraordinarily fine, high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9,

Radium dial Rs. 10, 5 years' guaranteed, Roll gold Rs. 16-8, Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9 Silver Wrist Rs. 11, 5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16, Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8, Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12. Alarming time piece Rs. 4-2, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years.

N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers.

Other Varieties. Apply for Catalogue.

THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co.,
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P. O. Bagbazar, CALCUTTA.

SINOLA The Ideal Tonic Blood Purifier and Nerve Restorer. Cures promptly and permanently all kinds of Blood and Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, etc., etc. It is vastly superior to Sarsaparilla. It acts like a charm. Price per bottle Rs. 2-12 post free. S. PAUL & Co., Chemists, (Dept. B. C.) 4 Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

Use for Office & House DOTT'S PATENT **GLUE PEN** ALWAYS READY FOR USE NO MORE GLUE-POT
GLUE it with a FOUNTAIN PEN
Made by German Silver. Last for Ever
Price-Rs. 1/8 each. Postage Extra
AGARWAL TRADING CO.
HASTINGS, CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
NEW FRENCH LOANS
"CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1923"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
BOOKLET: Posted free on application

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

List posted free from Alex. Brault.
50 c. p. Rs. 32
100 c. p. Rs. 34
120 c. p. Rs. 36
150 c. p. Rs. 38
No. 3 Special

No. 2 Lamp 50 c.p. Rs. 19. nett.

"La Rafale"

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosene stoves.
Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
Plate Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

No, 14 arc shape Storm proof Lamp 500 c. p. Rs. 125.
Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens. Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.

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DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 31 Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police, Postmen Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bara Wafat: Bank Holiday.
Harwood League: Colaba United vs. Inniskillings "B".
Mr. Trivedi's election address at Bassein, the Theatre, 5 p.m.
Addresses on elections, Amarchand Madhavji's Chawls, Parel, 9 p.m.
Mr. V. J. Patel's address on "3 Years in Councils", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. Tairsee to preside.
Public meeting to welcome Maulana Mahomed Ali Chaupatty Sands, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

Western India National Liberal Association: The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye's public lecture on "Educational Reform" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 6-15 p.m. the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha to preside.
Harwood League: Bengal United vs. Colaba United.

FRIDAY, October 26.

B.E. (Civil) and B.E. (Mechanical) Exam. results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 23 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 35m. Sunset 6h. 12m.
Oct. 24 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 11m.
Oct. 25 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Oct. 26 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Oct. 27th (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 9m
Oct. 28th (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 9m
Oct. 29th (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 8m

"BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND."

The Band of the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C., DADAR.

The Annual Kojagari Festival will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) in the Club's Hall at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the general meeting will also be held on the same day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) All members are requested to be present.

WESTERN INDIA HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the above Association will be held at the Y. M. C. A. (Central Branch) tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. Local clubs are requested to send a representative.

NAGPADA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the members of the above Committee will be held at Dadu Building J. J. Hospital to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) when members and office-bearers will be elected and the reports of the year ended will be passed.

ANJUMAN-E-ZIAUL ISLAM.

Weekly meetings under the auspices of the above Anjuman will be held, on every Friday, at 5 p.m. (B.T.) where friendly discussions on religious points will take place with non-Muslims at Jamali Hall, Falkland Road, opposite Murgha Girin.

BROTHERHOOD CAMPAIGN T. S.

There will be a public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) organised by the Theosophical Society, when speeches will be made amongst others, by Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, N. M. Joshi, Mavji Govindji and Dr. V. S. Triloker regarding the Brotherhood Campaign.

PLEDGED VOLUNTEERS' MEETING POSTPONED.

In view of a public meeting being organised on the Chawpati sands to welcome Maulana Mahomed Ali, to-day (Tuesday) the proposed meeting of all the National Pledged Volunteers is postponed till Sunday the 28th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building Hornby Road, Fort.

ESEAN COMMUNITY.

Members of the Esean Community, Bombay, are requested to note that an instruction class will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, (the 27th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The subject will be "The visible universe and its relation to man (contd.)" Admission is by card only from Mr. L. B. Nayak, Recorder, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

G. WARD AND KHADI SALE.

The "G" Ward Congress Workers as usual hawked Khadi in a hand-cart in Dadar, West Matunga and Mahim areas in the forenoon and in the Grant Road and Chaupati sands in the evening on Sunday the 21st instant. Though it is now nearly the end of the month and all pockets are almost empty, they were able to sell Khadi worth about Rs. 160 in all.

TO WAKE UP A LAZY LIVER.

For "liverishness," constipation, biliousness, headache, drowsiness, bad complexion, etc., try drinking before breakfast a little Alkia Saltrates dissolved in plain water. Feel fit as a prize fighter all day.

When you sleep the heart immediately slows down and then the sluggish-moving blood deposits greasy and acidulus poisons—toxins—throughout the system. Next morning the blood flows more rapidly again, but cannot flush out all the impurities accumulated overnight. That means a clogged liver and constipation, "the beginning of all disease." So poisons are sucked into the blood through thousands of absorbent intestinal glands. It saps the body's only reserves against disease. You have headache, and often ache all over. The toxins reach the brain, hence that tired languorous, don't-care feeling. Blemished and yellow complexion sour stomach, indigestion, furred tongue, bad taste and breath, feverness and despondency are other symptoms. Heart depressants, pain-deadening drugs and pills afford only temporary relief, and powerful cathartic medicines collect in the tissues. Calomel (mercury) even attacks the bones.

You should thoroughly cleanse the whole system by washing out all the poisons in the morning. Then your body acts better, same as a fire burns better with soot cleared from chimney. Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates and take before breakfast and once after the noon or evening meal, a teaspoonful of this dissolved in a half tumbler of plain water. The before-breakfast dose promptly washes out all mucous and acidulous poisons from entire intestinal tract, leaving the way clear to receive properly digested food. The saltrated water also reaches the liver by absorption, thus stimulating that organ and removing any congestion or sluggishness. This remarkable Alkia Saltrates compound is practically tasteless, also harmless as sugar, in any quantity, and it never gripes. Children love it, especially with a little sugar added. It is probably the greatest solvent and eliminant known to science and its amazing curative properties will make you a crank on the subject of internal cleanliness.—C. N. H.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

TO-DAY'S WELCOME MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the City Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held at the Chowpatty Sands to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. to welcome Maulana Mahomed Ali.

BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPRECIATION.

Mr. C. V. P. Shivam has received the following letter from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu:—

"I have been wanting to write to you for a long time but you know that immediately after the Special Sessions where I had very heavy work I have been extremely ill and am only now beginning to get better.

I want to express my very genuine gratitude to you and all the other Bombay Volunteers for their share in the brave Satyagraha in defence of the National Flag. Their ready and fearless sacrifice is a source of great pride to Bombay. But I wish specially to thank you, because it was your enthusiasm that gave such a stimulus to the whole movement in Bombay, and your services in Nagpur before your arrest were more valuable. I hope you and the other Satyagrahis will carry on the constructive work, which is the real work before the country in the same spirit of eager service and faith in the programme of Mahatma Gandhi.

I hope to be able to travel by the end of the month and get back to Bombay before the new Committee starts its labour."

MR. SHIVAM'S REPLY.

Mr. Shivam has replied to Mrs. Naidu as follows:—

"I have to thank you for your letter of the 18th instant. There is really nothing extraordinary about what I have done in regard to the National Flag Satyagraha at Nagpur, what little I have done being a part of my regular duty to our dear Motherland. I am glad to inform you that all our Bombay Satyagrahis, except four weaklings acquitted themselves creditably during their period of imprisonment in jails.

I have also to thank you on behalf of the other volunteers for the kind words which you have spoken of them. I need hardly inform you that they all will be ready to lay down their lives if necessary at the altar of our Motherland, whenever there comes forth a call for the same.

I am glad you are improving in your health and await your early return to infuse vigour into Bombay's Khadi hawking activities by your personally having *khadi* to the public and thus setting an example to the rest who have either partially or wholly lost their faith in khadi, the *Kamadenu* of the constructive programme.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

POLICE PROSECUTION FAILS.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday disposed of a case in which Dattatrya Deshmukh and three other Hindoo clerks were charged by Inspector Klien with assisting in the keeping of a common gaming house in Tamerind Lane on the 6th instant under the circumstances already reported.

Mr. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. Soloman pleader defended the accused.

His Worship whilst ordering all the accused to be acquitted observed that the warrant prepared by the Police was bad as being vague and indefinite. That being so, no presumption could be raised under section 7 of the Gaming Act that it was a common gaming house. Was there, then any evidence before him, asked His Worship, of any witness or otherwise to show that it was a common gaming house? The only evidence led in the case consisted of Police officers. None of them deposed, to their personal knowledge, that the room in question was used as a common gaming house. The prosecution evidence only proved that the Police found instruments of gaming in that room, and that from the board-room of "B. Valvekar" it might be presumed that the room belonged to "B. Valvekar." The only other evidence that might be relied upon by the prosecution were the statements of the accused. The effect of their statements was practically an admission on their part that they assisted "B. Valvekar" in conducting his business of wagering or betting on horses and in gaming. In other words their statements came to this that the room belonged to "B. Valvekar" and that they assisted him in gambling.

Reading sections 3 and 4 together His Worship was of opinion that the law did not prevent gaming or betting on horses. It allowed gaming on horses at the race-course. There was nothing in the statute or the act to prevent a man from making a bet with or taking a bet from another. It was an offence only if it was done in a common gaming house when it would fall under Section 4 or 5 of the Act, or if the gambling was in a public place and thus fell under Section 12 of the eAct. The accused in their statements did not admit that it was a common gaming house. The finding of instruments of gaming such as betting slips, racecards etc., could not be regarded as evidence *per se* that the room in which they were found, had been a common gaming house.

His Worship, under the circumstances held that the warrant was defective for reasons stated above, remarking that no presumption could arise under Section 7 and the onus lay on the prosecution to prove that it was a common gaming house. The prosecution failed to do that.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A prize distribution of the above Samaj was held on last Sunday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. Atmaram Narayen Talpade presided and distributed the prizes to the successful candidates of the Pathare Prabhu Community in the different University and other examinations. Among the prize winners were Mr. Gajanan Bhujangrao Manker for his passing the M. A. Examination and Mr. R. M. Talpade of the "Voice of India" for coming first in the 'extempore' speech test.

After a programme of songs, specially composed for the occasion was gone through, Mr. Sumant Ramdutt Desai, one of the Secretaries, read the report giving the history of the working of the Samaj in a nutshell. Mr. R. B. Kirtikar, the President of the Samaj, then introduced the President of the day in a neat little speech.

The President was then garlanded and made an interesting speech exhorting the audience especially the young men of the Community, to develop their mother tongue. He said that even Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the present Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, had in one of his memorable Convocation addresess admitted that he was a thorough-bred vernaculerist, and that vernaculars should be made the media of instruction on certain conditions.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st October 1923 to 6 a.m. of 22nd October 1923.

Disease	Attacks	Deaths
Small-pox	3	1
Cholera	Nil	Nil
Plague	Nil	Nil
Influenza	Nil	Nil

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn.) 89.
Total mortality this day last year 116.

ST. MARTIN'S CLUB AT BANDRA.

INTERESTING OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Oct. 22.

On Sunday evening was performed the opening ceremony of St. Martin's Club building behind the Bandra Police Court on the Hill Road by the most Rev. Alban Goodier, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay.

Mr. Ignatius De Monte as President of the Club most cordially welcomed the guests, thanking them for their presence which he took as a proof of their interest in the institution.

The Jubilee Year Report of the Club (1923) stated:—

"The Club was founded on the 28th of August, 1898, mainly through the efforts of the late Fr. Martin Durach, S.J., aided by the efforts of some ex-students of St. Stanislaus' Institution. The late Fr. Martin Durach had always a soft corner in his heart for the orphans of St. Stanislaus' Institution and with paternal solicitude he always watched their interests even after they had left school. The good Father found that the boys were often stranded after they had left school and being orphans were unable to provide for themselves and were thus driven to take shelter in questionable surroundings and associate with undesirable persons to the detriment of their religion and morals. He therefore conceived the idea of starting a Union of the ex-students of St. Stanislaus' and their sympathisers with the object of assisting orphan boys in distressed circumstances and providing a home in some healthy and convenient locality where orphan boys after leaving school could be housed under proper supervision. His object also was to foster a spirit of comradeship and love among the ex-students of St. Stanislaus and to impel them to work mutually for their own spiritual and material welfare.

With these aims and objects in view, a Club was started under the name of "St. Martin's Club" and placed under the patronage of St. Martin, the august patron of charities. Sixty-eight members enrolled themselves at the start and gradually the enthusiasm and self-sacrificing work of the members attracted larger numbers till to-day the Club counts 50 life members and 141 ordinary members.

PRESIDENT'S GENEROUS OFFER.

The members experienced no small difficulties in working for the realisation of their objects but undaunted they worked hard and strenuously to collect funds to provide for the support of the needy and destitute boys and for the purchase of a suitable home. The Club has provided for a large number of boys and no effort was also spared to see that orphan boys leaving school found shelter in healthy Catholic surroundings. The Committee feels happy to record that the Club has thus advanced the material, moral and religious interests of a very large number of ex-students."

"Our worthy President Mr. Ignatius D' Monte, in his usual spirit of generosity was the first to give the lead. The present site of the Club's premises measuring about 2,000 square yards situate immediately behind the Magistrate's Court and on the new road (now called St. Martin's Road) linking the Bandra Hill Road and the Turner Road was offered by him to the Club free of charge on a perpetual lease on very generous terms. The erection of the present structure has cost approximately Rs. 53,000."

FATHER GOODIER'S REMARKS.

His Grace in rising to speak said he had met Father Durach at Panchgani before his death and his end had been the end of a man of god actions. It was about 25 years ago Father Durach had conceived the idea of establishing an institution where boys could be properly looked after. From his experience he knew said his Grace that if the proper care of boys between the age of 14 and 18 were neglected they would be a dead loss to the nation. His Grace also admonished the members, now that they had seen the building completed, not to suppose that the work of the Club was finished, but on the contrary they should remember that the work had commenced and that it behove them to labour stremonsly if they really had at heart the making of the Club sub-serve into noble purpose.

His Grace having blessed the Club premises with holy water left amid loud and rinoing cheers, and then there followed a social function—dancing after the European fashion and indulgence in European liquors, chiefly brandy and whisky. There are not a few old sensible persons in Bandra who are strongly of opinion that an institution such as the St. Martin's Club professes to be, having for its aim and object the moral traning of youth, should make it a strict point to prohibit within its sacred walls dancing and drink. It must be borne in mind that if any community has been more hard hit—nay actually ruined—by the drink habit and the habit of blindly following some not only worthless but even pernicious European customs it is the Christian community of Salsette which after all is Indian to the back-bone. And this they would do well to remember before allowing themselves to be be-fooled by being led by nose by European customs unsuitable for their physical and moral advancement.

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

Mr. Sohrab F. Bharucha Joint Hon. Secretary Society of Architects, Indian Branch, Rent Building 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay writes:—

President's prize of Rs. 100 given by Mr. G. H. Wenyon President 1921-23, will be given for the best design for a suburban seaside gymkhana for Europeans and Indians (500 members, ladies and gentlemen). Competitors must not exceed the age of 24 years on the 6th day of November 1923, must be either students of architecture or employed in the offices of recognised architects and must have been resident in the Bombay Presidency for the two consecutive years prior to the 6th day of Noember 1923. "Conditions of Competitions" will be furnished to intending Competitors on application being made to the Secretary. A sum of rupees five must accompany applications which will be refunded on the receipt of a bona fide design, or if upto the 30th day of November the applicants notify the undersigned that they do not wish to compete. The President of the Indian Branch has appointed Mr. J. A. Macdonald, M.S.A., to be the Assessor.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with Mails from London of 18th instant left Marseilles at a.m. on the 20th instant.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Marseilles at a.m. on the 20th instant Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mials left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

A Benares correspondent writes:—Under the auspices of the Hindu University. Hindi Sahitya Sabha a Kavi Sammelan will be held at the time of convocation in December.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

DR. VIEGA'S MANIFESTO.

In the course of his election manifesto to the voters of the Bombay South (A, C and D Ward) constituency, Dr. A.G. Viegas says:—

For about thirty years I have been before you, wise and discriminating citizens of Bombay, labouring for the public cause in one direction or another with the one instense desire of making this beloved city of ours worthy of its proud title of "Urbs Prima in Indis" and promoting the moral and material, no less than the physical well-being of her people, specially the poor and the working and the middle classes.

I have been a member of the Municipal Corporation over 22 years and my Colleagues there conferred on me the highest honours in their gift, the Presidentship of the Corporation and the Chairmanship of the Standing Committee. Here I have fought a hundred fights for the people, the sanitary well-being of the city being the prime object of my care and civic regeneration and greatness the second.

Beneficial Building Regulations, effective drainage system, merciless campaign against the slums and other dens and hot beds of disease, rational development of the suburbs, the provisions of parks and centres recreation:—these are some of the essential conditions and effective springs of public health, for which I have striven hard and steadfastly and with no small success in the Corporation Medical Relief, in the broadest sense of the word, for the poor in special by such means as the free service of municipal nurses and midwives another direction in which providence has been pleased to bless my labours with success.

You are aware, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the Municipal Corporation of our city is rich and counts its income and expenditure in lakhs. We are and we ought to be proud of this. Our concern must, however, always be that we secure our income judiciously and spend it wisely and economically. To enforce such prudent husbanding of our resources, I have always striven hard at the Corporation. But though an advocate of economy I have never looked upon the wages of the poor lower subordinate servants as the right place to apply the scissors of retrenchment on the contrary an achievement of which I shall always be proud was my strong advocacy of raising the Bombay Municipal school teachers' salaries to their present decent level.

I have worked almost as devotedly and laborously for the cause of Truth, Progress and Humanity in the broadest sense of the terms outside the Corporation as inside its Council Hall, notably in the University, where I have worked as Dean and Syndic, and always one of those fellows who were the best friends of the students, and in the Bombay Medical Council and cognate associations. I may mention that I am also deeply interested in the economic well-being of the people, my latest efforts in this directions being a proposal I am pressing in the Senate for the creation of a new Faculty of Technology.

These, Ladies and Gentlemen are my antecedents, these my credentials. My whole past life, my public speeches and conduct, my personal exertions like those of the 18,000 inoculations I made during the Plague Epidemic which I was the first to diagnose:—All these are before you and I suppose you can easily grasp and assess the great claims I can lay before you for your whole-hearted support and also perceive the manner in which I am likely to shape my conduct in the Council. Should you be so kind as to return me as your representative there, I need hardly mention I stand before you emphatically a people's man, a worker in the cause of the country's regeneration and greatness in all directions and above all as a friend of the people and champion of these who are poor or downtrodden. No one can be more hungry or thirsty for my country's glory than I am. But I would tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would go to the Council with an independent stand and programme of my own without any more party adhesions than to the one party to which all patriotic workers should strive to belong—the party of Truth and Right and Justice, that party which seeks to secure free scope and room for the hopes, aspirations and abilities of individuals no less than nations and to uplift the entire Human Race.

Under this banner of Truth, Justice and Equality and also under the banner of self-determination do I seek to go into the council and I request you once more Ladies and Gentlemen, for your full and hearty support—for all the three votes you have.

MR. JAYAKAR'S ELECTION TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 21.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar who is contesting the University seat in the Bombay Council addressed here a large meeting of graduate voters and other educated gentry this morning. The speaker illustrated and emphasised the utter failure of diarchy in the provinces and his ambition to secure complete autonomy at the earliest opportunity. He further explained how, by not accepting office in the present circumstances and conditions and ranging himself and consolidating opposition, he hoped to see, in the quickest possible time, those elements achieved which would secure real autonomy and Government by ministerial majority.

At an "At Home" given in honour of Mr. M.R. Jayakar by his friends and admirers, an address was presented to him by the old Sindhi students of the Government Law School, Bombay, as a token of their appreciation of his services in the country's cause.

CANDIDATES AND ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I herewith forward to you for publication a copy of a letter, with a declaration attached, addressed and delivered yesterday noon to the three gentlemen mentioned therein. So far I have not been favoured with a reply.

It is intended to address a similar letter to all the members of the Corporation, including members of the Nationalists' Party, who are seeking elections; and it is to be hoped that in fairness to the voting public, the gentlemen concerned will have no objection to complying with this reasonable requisition.

The replies when received will be duly communicated to you for publication.—Yours, etc.,

K. F. NARIMAN.

October, 22nd 1923.

THE LETTER.

Candidates, Bombay City South, Non-Mohmadan constituency: Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Dr. K.E. Dadachanji, Major C. Fernandes M.D.

Dear Sir,—As you are aware the question of presentation of a Farewell address to the departing Governor has evoked great opposition in the general public, and therefore the majority of the public were anxiously awaiting to see the attitude adopted in that matter by the present members of the Corporation who are also seeking elections in the ensuing Legislative Council and Assembly. It is suspected that the unusual closing of the Sessions of the Corporation, apparently for the October Vacation, was only a device to save some gentlemen from an embarrassing situation.

However in fairness to the voting public your attitude on this important subject should be known to them before they could be asked to give their support. It is therefore hoped that you will have no objection to signing the accompanying Declaration to be published and made known to the public a few days before the days fixed for the respective elections. I have addressed this letter to you in my capacity of a Voter only, with a view to avoid a possible misunderstanding and I assure you that this communication is not at all intended either to fetter your free right to vote or in any way to interfere with the dictates of your conscience.

Hoping to be excused for this presumption and impertinence and expecting a reply per bearer.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

DECLARATION.

I do hereby declare before the public that (will vote) for Mr. V. A. I (will abstain from voting) (will not vote) Dabholkar's proposition in the Corporation proposing to give a Farewell address to the departing Governor Sir George Lloyd.

Declared this
Before the public.

THREE YEARS OF COUNCILS.

To-day at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. V. J. Patel will speak, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, on "Three years of Councils", when Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside.

RESPONSE TO BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S LETTER.

Letters have been addrssed to the Candidates for the Legislative Council and Assembly by the Bombay Humanitarian League to know if they will take up and support Cow Protection Cattle Preservation and such other humanitarian questions if they are elected. The undermentioned gentlemen have replied promising to take up and support the humanitarian questions as stated above:—

Major C Fernandes, M.D.; Mr. Jehangir B Baman Behram; Mr Balubhai T Desai, B.A.LL.B.; Mr Nrishikhdas B Vibhaker, Bar-at-Law; Mr Shankar Rao A Mantri; Mr Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law; Dr Moreshwar C Javle; Mr Bhagvant Rao G Parelker; Mr. Ramchandra S Asavle; Mr M R Jayakar Dr R P Paranjpe; Dr Bhulabhai Pragjibhai Patel; Dr Jethalal C Swaminarayan; Dr Mulchand A Shah; Mr Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth; Mr Shankar S Dev; Mr Purshottam G Joshi; Rao Saheb Rupchand Motiram; Mr. Bhujanga K Dalvi; Mr Panditapa R Chikodi; Mr Premsukhdas R Kabre; Mr Seshagiri N Keshwain of Sirsi; Mr Haribhai Gopalji Desai; Rao Bahadur Daji Rao A Vichare; Mr Govind Balwant Pradhan; Mr L B Bhopatkar; Rao Saheb Shivlingrao J Deshmukh; Mr Narasappa Irappa Mamadpalli; Mr Venibhai Prabhudas Patel; Mr Chandulal Manilal Bhatt; Mr Jesangbhai B Patel.

It now rests with the voters to send these candidates to the Council. If they desire to get the humanitarian questions solved to their satisfaction in the Council. In view of the numerous advantages allied with the satisfactory solution of the above said humanitarian questions. The Bombay Humanitarian League appeals to the voters for the above gentlemen and thus secure their voice in the Council.

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any reader of this newspaper send me a list of the names of the Bombay "Cricket Clubs," together with their addresses?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. GHARDA.

c/o Petit Library, 312, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MR. N.C. KELKAR AT PANVEL.

Mr. Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar will arrive at Panvel on Sunday morning (the 28th instant) via Mumbra. The Panvel Municipality will present him an address and he will address a public meeting, under the auspices of the Panvel Taluka Swaraja Party on the same day.

Mr. D. B. Desai, the Kenya Indian Delegate, returns to Kenya by the British India Steamer "Karoa", which sails from Bombay on or about the 31st instant.

Their Excellencies will hold a Reception at Government House, Bombay on Friday the 23rd November 1923.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

R. G. A. "B" ..... 1 goal.
(Morgan 27)
BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" ..... Nil.

Monday's game between the second strings of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Gunners proved a dull affair, the military winning by a solitary goal. The Gunners have two more of their "A" team players and Reany who played (very little) at centreforward in their last game, was in the second line of defence. Thorn and West of the "A" were in the attacking line and Kennett was unable to play.

As usual the Gymkhana had difficulty in getting their players and had to begin with nine men. Cumming, between the sticks proved to be better than either Buser or Watson and is an equally good half-back. The Gymkhana were rather unfortunate in not being able to score, as they had as much of the attack as the Gunners and more open chances. Shooting straight and hard seems to be their weak point and the forwards did not show such understanding as they have done in their previous games in this half of the League.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The game was fixed to be played at 5-15 but as some of the Gymkhana players had not turned up the referee waited five minutes and at 5-20 the Gunners kicked off, Gymkhana defending the Wedgewood Road goal. After several minutes of even play, Lowry sent a long shot at the R. G. A. goal which Moore cleared well. The Gunners made several rushes at the civilian goal but Gardiner and Sharpe foiled the attempts with tall kicks, and timely rushes. The Gunners obtained a corner but Houghton kicked wide. The Gymkhana in their turn invaded the Artillery goal and Pitt, McGusty and Herd were responsible for a passing which resulted in Herd shooting wide at close quarters. From the goal kick the Artillerymen attacked and their pivotal man Morgan ran through the Gymkhana defence and netted the ball, giving Cummings no chance. This was the only goal of the day. The Gymkhana forwards now made strenuous efforts to equalise and McGusty several times nearly scored, his individual efforts being very successful. The civilian forwards kicked anywhere except at the prescribed netted area and their hesitancy and slowness in front of the goal lost them at least one point if not two. The Gunners played an easy game and had no difficulty in getting beyond Sharp, who was responsible for several aimless kicks, but Gardiner and Cummings cleared with great judgment and accuracy.

On changing over the Gymkhana were on the offensive and Herd while about to run through was pulled up for "off-side" although he was "on-side" when the ball was kicked. Waud on the left wing ran down his line and had the goalie at his mercy, but he was deprived of the ball while taking his time. A little later McGusty's ran through the artillery defence resulted in his sending a hot shot which nearly beat Moore. The exchanges were slightly in favour of the civilian team in the second moiety. The Gunners were not very active and were over-feeding their right wing who sent some good centres at times but as others no failed to receive the plentiful supply from the half line. In the the last few minutes, Pitt who was within half a dozen paces from the goal line received the corner shot but lifted the ball too high. The final whistle sounded soon after:—

R. G. A. "B" ..... 1 goal.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" ..... Nil.

The teams were:—
R. G. A. "B":—Moore; Renny and Bacon; Barker, Robertson and Flynn; Houghton, Thorn, Morgan, Way and West.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Cummings, Gardiner and Sharp; Defingree, Lowry and Phillip; Waud, Pitt McGusty, Irvine, and Herd.
Referee—Pte E. Griffin.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Inniskilling "B" vs. Colaba United.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

JUVENILE SMOKING.

LEGISLATION IN ASSAM.

The Assam Students and Juvenile Smoking Act, 1923, which has just received the assent of the Governor-General sets forth:—

(1) No person shall sell or give to a person apparently under the age of 16, or to a student apparently under the age of 18, any tobacco, cigarettes, pipes or cigarette papers, whether for his own use or not.

Provided that a person shall not be guilty of an offence under sub-section (1) for selling tobacco other than cigarettes, to a person apparently under the age of 16 or to a student under the age of 18, if he did not know or had no reason to believe that it was for the use of that person.

(2) If any person contravenes the provision of sub-section (1) he shall be liable on summary conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and in the case of a subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply when the person to whom the tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, or cigarette papers are sold, or in whose possession they are found, was at that time employed by a manufacturer of, or dealer in, such articles either wholesale or retail for the purposes of his business.

(4) It shall be lawful for a police officer in uniform, or any member of the Assam Legislative Council or a member of a Municipal or Local Board, or a member of a Village Authority constituted under section 20 of the Assam Local Self-Government Act, 1915, or of a town committee constituted under section 329, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923, or a teacher of a recognized school, professor of a college, legal practitioner, duly accredited medical practitioner, minister or missionary of any recognized religious body, Government title-holder, retired gazetted Government officer, secretary and member of the committees of a recognised school, or any other person or class of persons authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, to seize any tobacco, pipes, cigarettes or cigarette papers in the possession of any person apparently under the age of 16 or of any student under the age of 18, whom he finds smoking in any street or public place, and to destroy any such article.

(5) No magistrate shall take cognizance of an offence under section 3 (1), except under a complaint made by, or at the instance of, the parent or guardian of the young person concerned, a police officer, or other person empowered to make seizures under section 4.

The student or young person to whom tobacco, cigarettes, pipes or cigarette papers are sold or given shall not be liable to prosecution for abetment of such offence.

TO WELCOME

Moulana Mohomedali

There will be a

PUBLIC MEETING

of the

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY

Under the Joint Auspices of

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

and

THE CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

AT CHOWPATTY

This Evening at 6 P. M. (S. T)

RINGS AT AUCTIONS.

Can never adversely affect the realisations of your goods if your AUCTIONEER understands the goods into his hands and does not allow himself to be a party in the RINGS.
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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1923.

(892nd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

MR. WELLS ON INDIA'S FUTURE.

"We British have not sufficient natural moral and intellectual superiority to the Indian peoples, we have not a sufficiently organised educational system nor a sufficient surplus of highly educated men to justify our continued usurpation of India's right to think out and work out its own role in the confederation of mankind. And we are different from these dusky peoples; we do not work with them easily; we hamper them and they hamper us intolerably."—

Mr. H. G. Wells, in the "Empire Review" of October, 1923.

The Kenya decision, coming as it has done, in the wake of unforgettable wrongs to India and unparalleled affronts to her self-respect, has brought home to every thoughtful Indian the need of quessing and re-stating the basis of his country's relation with the British Empire. The Cabinet's decision has consigned the Indian people to the position of "unredeemed helots in a Boer-Empire." A colour-line has been drawn across the Empire dividing citizenship in the Empire into two categories—one of the dominant White races, the other of the exploited and subject non-White races. The Viceroy's Chelmsford Club speech, with its studied avoidance of identification with India's deepest feelings of resentment at the Kenya insult and his challenge to her people, re-iterated the arrogant claim that the British people will always continue to remain the arbiters of India's destiny. Are the Indian people going to accept this position? The answer was given definitely and once for all when the country, under the guidance of its great leader, launched the Non-Cooperation movement. That movement is a declaration to all concerned that India has determined to be mistress of her own destiny and to that end to evolve the necessary disciplined strength—that, in short, her remaining in the Empire is conditional upon her being allowed to enjoy the full privileges as well as sharing the onerous responsibilities of membership. The reasonableness and justice of her claim have not been lost upon the best minds in England whose attitude towards the Empire is not based on sentimentalism or catchphrases, but who are determined to face realities in the cold light of reason and with the broad and disinterested desire to combat tendencies which are detrimental to the interests of humanity.

It is thus that Mr. H. G. Wells questions the future of the British Empire in the current number of the "Empire Review." His views, he realises, may offend a few of those peculiar people, who are all out for the British Empire whatever it is and whatever it does, but thought-provoking as these views are they will certainly be of interest to those who, as he says, "are prepared for the idea that support of the British Empire may be a conditional support and not a fanaticism"—an idea that forms one of the bases of the Non-Cooperation movement. Mr. Wells examines the subject of his article—"The Future of the British Empire"—from the conception of the history of the world during the last four centuries as being essentially in its broadest aspects, a belated, forced, and largely unconscious process of political adaptation to changing conditions, of vast subconscious and unwilling trials and experiments in new and greater political associations to replace the formerly dominant Imperial idea associated with the Roman Empire. And "since the process of change in communications is only now approaching some sort of limiting completion, the new political systems that have appeared cannot be considered as anything but preliminary and transitory systems." The British Empire, among other political systems, must, therefore, be regarded as experimental and transient, "destined to the most extensive coalescences, re-adjustments and modifications in a few score years." "The form to which these synthetic material forces, this constant abolition of distance between State and State and man and man, are driving us all, even in spite of ourselves, is a common Pax Mundi, a World Commonweal, a federal suppression of armaments, a federal money system, a federal postal system, a federal control of the production and distribution of staple products, a federal direction of main-line sea and land transport and of the movement of populations." This consummation may not be brought about for two or three centuries, but Mr. Wells sees human affairs inexorably trending to it. Therefore, one who, like him, holds these opinions "must necessarily judge the present British Empire without any fanatical loyalty, critically as a possible half-way house or a possible obstacle to a more comprehensive and enduring synthesis." The unity between the Dominions and Britain, Mr. Wells sees, may be enduring, but when he turns to the relationship of Great Britain and these Dominions on the one hand, to India on the other, he finds something entirely different, a new association also, but of absolutely different structure and different capabilities, something accidental and precarious and manifestly provisional. Great Britain, Mr. Wells says, "has given India a peace and a certain unity, educated her people, but not widely nor sufficiently, developed her resources, but not very generously, and manifestly has but the vaguest idea of her future." The reason is not far to seek. And in stressing it Mr. Wells goes to the root of the problem which also indicates the remedy. He says: "The educational and intellectual development of the British people has not kept pace with the rapid expansion of British responsibilities. Our world responsibilities have increased a hundred-fold in the last century, but our educated class, our supply of potential rulers, directors and the like, our university organisations have not increased tenfold." That is not all. Mr Wells goes deeper in the analysis and discovers the truth which few Englishmen are fair-minded enough to accept and which some of our countrymen, of the Moderate mentality, with their infatuation with "British character" and their unpatriotic lack of a faith in their own countrymen, are slow to recognise. He says:

> "We British have not sufficient natural, moral and intellectual superiority to the Indian peoples, we have not a sufficiently organised educational system nor a sufficient surplus of highly educated men to justify our continued usurpation of India's right to think out and work out its own role in the confederation of mankind. And we are different from these dusky peoples: we do not work with them easily; we hamper them and they hamper us intolerably. But released from our entanglement with a population six or seven times as numerous as our own, our entanglement with this great mix-up of temperamentally alien peoples, the British and the associated English-speaking communities scattered round the earth, extending their educational organisation and developing their still crude intellectual and political possibilities, may play a reasonable and yet leading part in the great synthesis which will ultimately give the world enduring peace. 'Disentangle from India, draw near to America, come out of and keep out of ententes and alliances upon the Continent of Europe;' these are the broad lines upon which I conceive the British system may best serve itself and mankind."

Though Mr. Wells has, in his analysis, omitted to refer to a most important factor demanding the disentanglement from India—namely, the undesirable but inevitable reactions which autocratic rule over a foreign people has over the character of the ruling race and the spirit of administration in its own country—he has not refused to face reality and has courageously pointed out the way of true salvation both for Britain and India. So long as India is not free and is not, therefore, able to realise herself fully, in accordance with her own needs and aspirations and the genius of her people, England herself cannot be truly free and cannot truly serve mankind and herself. For both India and Britain to serve mankind best, India's position must be that of a willing and free member in a British Commonwealth which is a genuine precursor of a world commonwealth of free nations. This is what the Mahatma taught and it is a sign of the times that the best and most alert minds in Britain herself are now being convinced, as Mr Wells is convinced, of their duty and obligation "to educate and organise India as speedily as possible for separation, for a friendly independent existence within the world Commonweal of peoples." And if Mr. Wells is convinced, if he finds much of "our British Imperialism repulsively base, narrow, short-sighted and suicidal," that is rather because he over-estimates than under-estimates the share that the English language and civilization and peoples may play in the future of mankind.

TOWARDS SANITY?

What thanks are due to both the Congres of the South African Chambers of Commerce and Mr. Duncan Baxter for the rejection of the anti-Indian resolution moved by the Transvaal delegates, may be rendered to them by Indians in the Union and their countrymen here, but we would be ill-advised to over-estimate the value and effect of the rejection of the resolution by the Congress, for we are still far from the other end of the wood. Though there is no need to fear that legislation on the drastic lines suggested in the resolution will be attempted in the near future, it would be well worth waiting to see what actual shape the legislation that will be introduced in the next session of the Assembly takes when it emerges out of the House. Even now attempts to anticipate anti-Indian legislation, in the direction of segregation of Indians, curtailment of their trading licenses and so on, are being made persistently. Only last month, the Durban Town Council adopted a scheme for the establishment of an "Indian village" outside the city, where the Indian community "would not only be willing but anxious to take up their residence." Lands would be provided for the "exclusive use" of Indians. This is described as a scheme of "voluntary settlement" by Indians, but the description will deceive no one. It is segregation in disguise. Pressure to leave the city may not be brought to bear on Indians direct, but the indirect pressure will be none the less deadly in its final result. Not until do the South Africans accord Indians a status which is honourable in reality, can the latter afford to slacken their efforts to secure justice for themselves. It is the bold stand that Indians have taken at the present juncture that has really prompted the Congress of South African Chambers to cry a halt in the anti-Asiatic campaign in the Union. Only by persistence in that attitude till the Indians' claim to equality of status in the Empire is conceded fully and frankly, will India's efforts be crowned with success.

Notes of the Day.

Not Injury But Service.

The "Statesman" appears to be as deeply concerned for the fair name of this city as the "Times of India." It is apprehensive that the "foolish" resolution of the local Corporation relative to the boycott of British Empire goods will give Bombay "an unenviable notoriety among the cities of the world." The Calcutta journal is sure the policy that has found favour with the majority of the Corporation is *ultra vires*, but it does not labour the point. It is more concerned to show that the grounds urged in support of the policy of boycott do not do sufficient justice to the British people, who, it says, had nothing to do with the Kenya decision which is so much resented by Mr. Patel and his friends. It writes: "But for his (Secretary of State for India's) conclusions the British people were in no way responsible. They were not consulted and, not being consulted, offered no opinion on a question which the vast majority probably dismissed as hopelessly confused." Our contemporary apparently does not realise the implications of this extraordinary statement. If what it says is true, then one must conclude that all talk of "British democracy" and of the Ministers being responsible to Parliament and the nation is moonshine and that Lord Peel and all the rest of his colleagues are so many irresponsible autocrats. It speaks well neither of the Secretary of State nor of the nation that there was no "consultation" between them in so important and "Imperial" a matter as the status of Indians in the Empire. If it is Lord Peel who is responsible for the omission, then he has lamentably betrayed his trust and does not deserve to remain a day longer in his post. But, if it is the apathy of the British people which is responsible for the unfortunate decision taken by the Cabinet, then, it is time that measures were adopted to bring home to the nation its grave responsibilities to itself and the people of India. It is the British nation, and not the Secretary of State and the Cabinet, that is ultimately responsible for the administration of India. If a Minister fails to take the nation into his confidence in regard to any important subject, it is the duty of the nation to compel him to discharge his duties properly. The present apathy of the British nation will be best removed by a movement like that now inaugurated in India. The conscience of the average Britisher is known to repose in his pocket. By touching that pocket, as the boycott aims to do, the sleeping conscience of the British nation is sure to be roused and then the latter will ask the Minister concerned why it was not consulted in so grave a matter. Thus, the Bombay Corporation far from doing any injustice to the British nation as suggested by the "Statesman", is doing it a great service in rousing its conscience which has been sleeping for too long a time.

Compulsory Education Act.

It has been brought to our notice that the local Ministry of Education's recent notification fixing the period of sending objections in respect of the draft rules under the Compulsory Education Act, up to 16th November, 1923, is likely to cause considerable inconvenience to those interested in these rules, inasmuch as the Council elections are approaching and will leave little time to individuals or public bodies to send in their objections. We think the complaint is a reasonable one and the Ministry would do well to extend the period by a few weeks, say up to December 10th. The rules require to be closely scrutinized by the public and a few weeks' extension of the period of sending objections will not make any serious difference, since the new Council will not be in session for at least a month more.

A Turkish Military Museum.

We have received from the Director of the Military Museum, Constantinople, a copy of the first number of the guide book in French for the "Musee-Askeri" that is, a Military Museum. This Museum contains objects of immense historic interest to the Orient generally and to the Muslim world in particular. It possesses ancient armours, flags, uniforms heraldries, coat-of-arms, etc., belonging not only to the Ottoman realm in its great periods as a purely Muslim Empire, but also to independent Muslim nations in pre-Ottoman times as well as to the European Crusaders. Owing to the perplexing turmoils resulting from continuous wars forced upon Turkey a very large and inestimable collection of ancient objects of Eastern power and splendour has been necessarily kept hitherto in the damp buildings of the ancient church of St. Sophia. An application having been made to Angora for more modern buildings to house the museum, the Turkish Government have placed at the disposal of the Museum the Match-ka barracks which are situated over Pera. As soon as the thorny question of the funds required for the purpose is settled it is hoped to transfer the museum there and to classify scientifically and exhibit all invaluable historic objects it contains.

Juvenile Smoking.

Assam, which is usually classed as a backward province, has given a lead in one direction at least which the sister provinces would do well to follow. This is in respect of legislation to combat the evil of juvenile smoking. An Act was recently passed by the local legislature making it a penal offence for any person "to sell or give to a person apparently under the age of 16 or to a student apparently under the age of 18, any tobacco, cigarettes, pipes or cigarette papers, whether for his own use or not." We publish elsewhere the main provisions of this Act, which has just received the assent of the Governor-General. While opinions may differ as to the harmfulness of the smoking habit in the case of adults, there can be no doubt that in the case of juveniles the habit is injurious to health. Owing to their extreme cheapness the cigarette and the indigenous "bidee" have penetrated even the remotest villages of India and the smoking habit is steadily widening its hold on the juvenile population, both of the school-going and working classes. Measures, therefore, to counteract the spread of this injurious habit are urgently called for in the vital interests of the rising generation. Anti-juvenile smoking legislation obtains in most of the countries of the West. In India, though the British provinces have been lagging behind, some of the Indian States, notably Baroda and Mysore, have already legislated in the desired direction and from all accounts the results are not disappointing. No doubt, the evil is not capable of being stamped out with ease, but so are most other evils from which human society suffers. But efforts to check the spread of the evil cannot on that account be regarded as entirely useless or unnecessary.

President Killed by a Dead Crab.

It will be news to many readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the illness which brought about the death of Mr. Harding, the late president of the United States of America, began with his eating tainted crab meat during his Alaskan trip. This fact was admitted in an official announcement published by the U. S. A. Government. Crabs even in their best condition are the buzzards of the sea and are always found swarming in the sea on the filthiest of the things. A commission appointed by the British Government recently reported that they found living bacteria in crab meat which was subjected to high temperature for sterilizing purposes. If a vast number of living bacteria are found to exist even under such a high temperature one can well imagine the state of cooked crabs prepared under ordinary heat. The Bombay markets are flooded with crabs and all sorts of iced fish now and the municipal authorities and the consumers would do well to profit by the warning contained in the American tragedy.

IDEALS OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

HOW TO SOLVE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

II.*

In the following—the second of the series of articles which he is contributing to "The Chronicle"—Lala Lajpat Rai examining the Hindu-Muslim problem points out that it is neither religion nor a sense of duty to the community that is responsible for the communal conflicts but the lack of it. The task before us, he points out, is to evolve new social values from modern conditions of life and to carry on an extensive propaganda in favour of the co-operative view of life as against the competitive which we have borrowed from Europe. From this point of view the best way to bring about a true Hindu-Muslim unity is not by ignoring or destroying the differences between the two communities but by integrating them so as to create a common purpose and a collective will, to be used for the common life—by trying to make men truly religious and by asking every one of them to undertake the responsibilities and duties of the whole. Interdependence is the keynote of the relations of individuals in a State which must be a creative synthesis of all differences.

An intimate close acquaintance with those who generally take a leading part in these communal conflicts inclines me to say that it is not religion that is responsible for these conflicts but the lack of religion. Neither can it be traced to a keen sense of duty to the community. The latter is falsely stimulated by motives more or less personal. An educated man, specially one well-versed in European social philosophy is a *clever man*, is often an able man, with a knowledge of crowd or herd psychology and knows how to raise issues and lead people not so gifted as he. He is not necessarily a religious man or even a good man. Often than not personal ambition is the inspiring incentive. True religion always places duties before rights and true sociology emphasises cooperation as against competition. Competition is the rule of life in a modern teaching. It is only a half-truth. It has landed the world into a universal conflict—country against country, nation against nation community against community, class against class, individual against individual. Science has narrowed down the dividing lines of the world. It has destroyed space and distance. It has brought humanity nearer to each other; but only in their bodies, not in their hearts. To the old causes of conflict, struggle, competition and war, it has added new ones. Formerly men fought for honour, for country, for religion and for gold. Now men fight for coal, for iron, and for oil. In the last analysis the fight is for power, now as before, but the ostensible objects are different. Comparisons are difficult and odious, but it seems that while the achievements of modern science are magnificent on the material side, their reaction on the moral and the spiritual side (which are both included in social) has been deplorable. Should we then go back? Impossible. The task before us is to evolve new social values from modern conditions of life; and to carry on an extensive propaganda in favour of the cooperative view of life as against the competitive. This may perhaps sound paradoxical from the mouth or pen of a professed Non-cooperator. But it is the truth. The position of the Indian Non-cooperator is perfectly logical, and there is nothing in it which cannot be reconciled with the above view. Our non-cooperation is only a means to an end. We believe that the present is a condition of absolute chaos and anarchy. It is unnatural, unsocial and non-cooperative. It is productive of the greatest possible friction not only between the ruler and the ruled, but also between the different classes and sections of the latter. Chaos and anarchy are not always the product of no Government. They may as well be due to bad Government, to over-Government and to class-Government or to no-Government. Government is not synonymous with order, peace and prosperity. We believe that even Europe is in a state of anarchy. The war was fought to save European civilisation but European civilisation did not deserve to be saved and *it has not been saved*. All Europe is at war. This outward peace is only a sham peace. Conflict, suspicion, distrust, hatred, enmity are the order of the day. Not only are the nations fighting with each other, but even internally, classes and sections are fighting with one another. The whole world is involved in war. Asia, Africa and America, all. We in India, are non-cooperating with the Government, in order to remove at least one cause of this world war. What we want is very little and simple—not a right to participate in these wars (as the partnership in the Empire desired by our Moderate leaders might mean) but freedom to live our life, freedom to build and mould our institutions, and leave to cooperate with other nations to build a new world. This was just to explain why my position as an Indian non-cooperator with the Government of India is not inconsistent with the views put forth by me in the above observations.

Basis of True Hindu-Muslim Unity.

It is my conviction that the best way to bring about a true Hindu-Muslim unity is not by ignoring their differences, nor by emphasising them, nor by dividing the nation both longitudinally and latitudinally into so many compartments by communal and class representation in the Councils, corporations and services, but by trying to make men truly religious and by asking each of them to undertake the responsibilities and duties of the whole. The recent thought of Europe favours the idea of a pluralist State based on the rights of individuals. A French writer (De Maeztu) observes:—"The dilemma which would make us choose between the State and anarchy is false. There is another alternative *that of plurality and*

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous article appeared in our issue of yesterday.

TROTSKY ON EUROPE.

WHERE BRITAIN'S STRENGTH LIES.

RUSSIA NOT AFRAID OF WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Moscow.—M. Trotsky in a vigorous speech reviewing international affairs said he was of the opinion that the general situation in Germany was favourable to victory for the workers who did not require active help. Analysing the probable attitude of the Powers, he declared that Britain was powerful only overseas, France was unable to occupy the whole of Germany and Poland had the choice of being the Russo-German barrier or bridge. Russia's reconstruction needed peace, but if war was forced upon her, she was confident of victory.—Reuter.

BRIGANDAGE ACT.

VOTED AGAINST BY TURKISH ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Constantinople.—The Assembly has voted against the Brigandage Law providing for the immunity of anybody killing or wounding outlaws, and the deportation of villagers assisting outlaws, an amnesty for outlaws killing or betraying their comrades and severe penalties for the officials failing to carry out the law.—Reuter.

DR. MASARYK IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Dr. Masaryk, President of Czecho-Slovakia, after paying a State visit to Paris, arrived in London, to day, and was welcomed, at the station, by large crowds, including Lord Albemarle representing the King, and Lord Derby and other Ministers. —Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTE.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 21.

Sunday's newspapers give a cordial greeting to Dr. Masaryk and Dr. Benes. They devote special articles to Dr. Masaryk's remarkable career and pay warm tributes to his great work for Czecho-Slovakia. Incidentally, acknowledgment is made of the whole-hearted support given by Czecho-Slovakia to the League of Nations during the Corfu crisis.

The "Observer" Diplomatic Correspondent asserts that the welcome which will be given to Dr. Masaryk by this country will assure Czecho-Slovakia's opinion of British friendship for Czecho-Slovakia. Dr. Masaryk knows London and knows that he is always welcome as a real friend. The "Observer" adds: "Dr. Masaryk is one of the few leading statesmen. We have known so in the days of his adversity when he battled to win his country's release from oppression. London gave him his temporary home and Britain did her bit for his excellent cause. Both he and ourselves cherish these memories. We gladly pay our tributes to the country over which he presides."

The "Sunday Times" remarks that both Dr. Masaryk and Dr. Benes are constructive statesmen who seek to make the League of Nations what its founders intended it to be. Thus there is much in common between London and Prague, and if the result of the meeting is to consolidate and strengthen the forces which are already working for universal collaboration and co-operation in the solution of Europe's tragic difficulty, the journey will not have been made in vain.

The "Weekly Despatch" speaks of Dr. Masaryk as a statesman of great character and decision who has, by his encouragement of thrift, prudence and hard work, constructed the economic stability of the country. The "Despatch" adds, "this visit should help to develop the trade and political relations between the two countries." —B. O. W.

DR. KITCHLEW.

PRESIDENT OF PUNJAB KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 21.

Dr. Kitchlew has been elected President of Punjab Provincial Khilafat Committee.

SWAMI BISHWANAND RELEASED,

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 21.

Swami Bishwanand of Jheria, Bengal who was arrested in connection with the Guru-Ka-Bagh affair has been released on the expiry of his term of imprisonment and has arrived at Amritsar.

U. P. CHAMBER SUPPORTS SIR T. B. SAPRU.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 22.

The Committee of the U. P. Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru according full support to his efforts for equality of status to Indians throughout the Empire and for the reversal of Kenya decision. The Committee urges his withdrawal from the Imperial Conference if Indian claims are not fully recognised.

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

EARTHQUAKE AND AFTER

HUNDREDS OF KOREANS LYNCHED.

RESULT OF RUMOUR OF INCENDIARISM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Oct. 21.

The official ban having been lifted, the police have released news. Hundreds of innocent Korean residents of Tokio, and Yokohama and the neighbouring Prefectures were murdered immediately after the earthquake disaster, with firearms and swords by infuriated Japanese mobs, who having heard groundless rumours believed the Koreans responsible for the incendiarism and looting. The policemen protecting Koreans and Japanese refugees resembling the Koreans were also lynched.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

DEMAND FOR ABOLITION.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Berlin.—A meeting of the United Social Democrats has passed a resolution, by a large majority, demanding abolition of the military dictatorship, failing which withdrawal of the Socialists from the Cabinet, also urging the replacement of Herr Stampfer, the present Editor of "Vorwaerts." The meeting instead of re-electing Party Executive chose new members who oppose the Coalition with bourgeois.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST MEETING RAIDED

ARREST OF 30 PERSONS,

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Berlin.—It is reported from Munich that police raided a Communist meeting which was being held despite the present prohibition, and arrested 30 persons and seized documents.—Reuter.

THE REICH AND BAVARIAN GOVT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Despite grave differences both the Reich and the Bavarian Governments claim they are actuated by the same desire, namely, the strengthening of Germandom. Simultaneously, they accuse the other side of disruptive influences.—Reuter.

RHENISH PROCLAMATION

BERLIN UNPERTURBED.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Berlin.—The Proclamation of the Rhenish Republic in Aix-la-Chapelle is not taken very tragically in official quarters here, where it is regarded as a purely local outburst not likely to spread to the other parts of the occupied territory. It is reported that armed Separatists carrying out the coup numbered some 2,000.—Reuter.

MOVEMENT SPREADING.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Paris.—According to a telegram from a French source in Mayence the Rhineland Republican Movement is spreading. The Separatists last night took possession of the town of Gross-German where the police joined the Separatists. A Republic has also been proclaimed at Russelsholm and Starkenburg. The Police in the latter place were disarmed.—Reuter.

AGAINST POLICY OF REICH.

VON KAHR ON BAVARIA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Munich.—Von Kahr, in a statement to Pressmen, insisted that Bavaria had rejected all idea of separatism, and its action was purely directed against the policy of the Reich. He declared that its attitude was dictated by opposition to internationalism and Marxism.

A WILFUL MISREPRESENTATION.

A Berlin message states that the Imperial Government, in a manifesto, however, describes the latter claim of Von Kahr as a wilful misrepresentation.

ORDER TO REICHSWEHR.

Generalissimo Von Seeckt, in an order to the Reichswehr, warns the Seventh Bavarian Division to remain loyal to its oath to the Reich and unconditionally obey its highest Military Commander.—Reuter.

FRANCE CAUTIOUSLY RESERVE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Paris.—French official attitude towards the coup is one of cautious reserve. The opinion is expressed here that if a unity of view prevails among the Separatist leaders, the movement may well spread all over the Rhineland in the present state of high tension. It is officially declared that the French will not intervene unless it is required to protect the lives and property of the Allied nationals or nationals working for the Allies.—Reuter.

HERR DECKERS.

"It is not yet clear whether Herr Deckers, a local merchant, who is at the head of the movement in Aix-la-Chapelle is acting in accord with the principal Separatist leaders."—Reuter.

BELGIUM TO OBSERVE STRICTEST NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Brussels.—It is stated here that the Government has instructed the Belgian military authorities to observe strictest neutrality regarding the Separatist coup, interfering only in case of disorder and for the protection of life.—Reuter.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

INTERVIEWS PALESTINE DELEGATION.

Maulana Mohamed Ali arrived with his mother, Bi Amma, on Monday morning by the Delhi Express. Though the train was expected to arrive at the Victoria Terminus Station at 9 a.m. long before 8 o'clock about 200 citizens had assembled on platform No. 7 to welcome him. The throng of people swelled at every moment till it reached nearly 5,000 by the time the train steamed in to the platform.

In the meantime, national songs in Urdu and Gujarati were sung by several people to keep the company lively and to break the monotony of the hour. A few minutes before nine, Seth Mohomed Haji Mohomed Chotani and Mr. Ahmed Haji Sidik Khatri arrived with a coach and four which was meant to carry Maulana Mohamed Ali. The coach and four belonged to Mr. Kurpal Doongersey who had lent them for the occasion. While some people were busy singing, thus keeping the spectators lively, Mr. B. N. Miserie was arranging the programme for the procession with the different heads of Volunteer Corps. The Khilafat, Swaraj Sabha and other District Congress Committees had sent their Volunteers in large numbers who formed part of the procession and took a lead in it till the end. Apart from the Volunteer Corps mentioned above the Kemal Pasha National School's Volunteer Corps presented a gay appearance who drilled and marched on to the spot assigned to them for the procession. Exactly at the scheduled time at 9 a.m. the train steamed in and the crowds in their hundreds ran towards the carriage occupied by Maulana Mohamed Ali amidst shouts of "Allah-ho-Akbar." This made it impossible for the Maulana to get down and go towards his carriage. The Railway Company had wisely arranged to have the Maulana's carriage in the end, so that other passengers might not be inconvenienced. Maulana Mohamed Ali was received, as he stepped on the platform, by Messrs. Chotani, Khatri, Osman Sobani, Omar Sobani, L. R Tairsee, Ranchodas Gandhi, B. F. Bharucha Maulvi Abdul Salim Sidique, Maulvi Khojandi, Srimati Ratnabai and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. Mr. Osman Sobani garlanded the Maulana as he stepped in the carriage and embraced him heartily. Maulana Mohamed Ali then took his seat in the carriage with Bi Amma and Messrs. Omar Sobani, Osman Sobani and Chotani occupied seats on the opposite. Mr. Kanji Master took his seat on the coach box and drove the carriage in which he was supported by Mr. Ahmed Haji Sidik Khatri. Some Volunteers formed a bodyguard round the carriage and the procession started at 9-15 a.m. from the Victoria Terminus Station.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession hardly left the East Gate of Victoria Terminus and on behalf of the Fort District Congress Committee the Maulana was garlanded. At 9-20 a.m. the procession came out on Hornby Road and it made impossible for the tramway or vehicular traffic to go on, for nearly half an hour, for the procession was formed, by this time, of nearly 25,000 persons which at a stretch occupied not only the main road but even the footpaths. From the Municipal office upwards towards the Crawford Market there was nothing but a regular stream of humanity in sight, who were wending their way towards Abdul Rehman Street singing national songs, and shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai", "Mohamed Ali ki Jai", "Shaukat Ali ki Jai", etc. The tramway traffic being suspended temporarily to make room for the procession the tramway passengers too had a chance of taking a glimpse of the Maulana, who was gracefully acknowledging the salutes by raising both hands and even standing for a few minutes to allow a full view of himself to the people who were so eager to have a look at him. The buildings from the Hornby Road up to Madanpura, where the procession terminated, were thronged with men, women and children, who with both hands folded were saluting the Maulana and some even falling on their feet and worshipping him. All this the Maulana acknowledged with a graceful smile and raising hands and at times standing and responding the greetings by waving both hands standing. Near the Crawford Market the procession stopped, and fruit-sellers of the Crawford Market garlanded the Maulana amidst shouts of "Hindu-Mussalman ki jai", "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai", etc.

A few paces further, and, again near Hilal Manzil, he was garlanded by the Anjuman-i-Muslemin, where a snapshot was taken by Mr. Kasamkhan. At the Abdul Rehman Street there was again a halt, as Mr. Mohmed Nurmohmed Mojawala garlanded Maulana Mahomed Ali and Bi Amma. Hundreds of men and women came to the windows to greet the Maulana and the purdah ladies for a few minutes cast off their purdahs to have a glimpse of the Maulana, and to greet him once again in the metropolis. The Maulana again got up from his seat and acknowledged the greetings with courteous bows.

AT JUMA MASJID.

The procession now turned towards the Juma Masjid where he was garlanded with Bi Amma at the Rokaria Umbrella Mart. At Sheikh Memon Street and Javeri Bazar, flags and buntings with fitting inscriptions were flying above the processionists. One such inscription stated: "Long live the jewel of India." Here, while passing by Govindashram, the proprietor came running with sweets and *shrikhand* to sweeten the mouth of the Maulana which he much appreciated. A little further and again at the end of the Javeri Bazar, the Javeri Bazar Volunteer Corps garlanded him. The procession arrived at Pydhoni at ten o'clock and the heat of the sun was scorching the body and parching the tongue. Near Pydhoni the Mahefile Dastgir as well as the Pydhoni Khilafat Committee garlanded the Maulana. Perhaps the entertainers anticipated the sequence of the burning sun and here *sharbat* and ice were offered to the guests of the morning which they very much appreciated.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

At 10-15 the procession came near the J. J. Hospital and wended its way towards Grant Road. Here too he was profusely garlanded at Huzrai Street and Hyderi Washing Co., near Choki Moholla. A short halt was made near the Chhota Kabrastan where the Anjuman-e-Gurba garlanded the Maulana. The Anwari Mohmedi Hotel, which is situate near Grant Road Corner, had kept iced *falooda* ready, which was offered to the Maulana and Bi Amma for which they thanked the proprietor. The procession now marched off towards Falkland Road, Tardeo Bridge, and turned towards Lamington Road, then again towards the "Parsi Statue." Near Kemp and Co.'s Byculla Branch, again the procession stopped and a *panwala*, adjoining Messrs. Kemp and Co., garlanded the guests and sprayed *attar* over them. Right from Kemp and Co. to the Madanpura Khilafat Committee Office the road was decorated with flags and buntings. At some corners, bands were kept to play the music when the procession passed, but as soon as they struck the notes the Maulana raised his hands signalling them to stop as he did not desire to give expression of joviality for obvious reasons. At Madanpura (the Safrabadi Mahomedan Street), the Madanpura Khilafat Committee and residents of the locality profusely garlanded the Maulana and Bi Amma. A flag with red inscription was flying with the words: "Welcome to the Nation." Here ended the procession and the Maulana changed the carriage, took his seat in a motor car waiting for him, and drove towards Gowalia Talao to interview the Palestine Deputation. The procession arrived here at 11-30 a.m. The tramway traffic at Bori Bunder, Crawford Market, Pydhoni, J. J. Hospital, Grant Road and Jacob Circle was suspended for some time when the procession passed.

The Maulana is much reduced in health, but was as lively as before, and spent all time in conversing with his friends in the carriage on the current topics of the day. He had put on a white Khaddar Mahomedan cap and Khudame Kaba.

TO-DAY'S ADDRESS BY MAULANA.

To-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. a mass meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee will be held on the Chowpaty Sands when Maulana Mahomed Ali will address the meeting. After the meeting is over, the Maulana will leave Bombay the same night.

KARNATAK'S RECEPTION.

Srijut Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi who had specially come down from Bijapur to meet the Maulana garlanded him at the railway station on behalf of the Karnatak and the Akhil Karnatak Sangha. A large number of Karnatak residents were present on the platform.

RECEPTION AT DADAR STATION.

Long before the time, the station platform was full of people. The train was late by 15 minutes and people were seen anxiously waiting with garlands on the platform. As soon as the Express steamed in the station echoed with cries of "Jais". The Maulana was garlanded by the Matunga Congress Committee, G Ward Congress Committee, and F Ward Congress Committee. Muslims of Dadar and the Akhila Dravida Rashtra Sangh. Amid loud shouts of "Maulana Md. Ali ki jai," "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai,', the Express steamed out.

A HYDERABAD WORKER RELEASED.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 22.

Mahraj Lokram Sharma, proprietor and sixth editor of the "Hindoo" of Hyderabad, was released from the Hyderabad jail early in the morning on the 20th. A nagarkipan party accompanied him to his residence. Speaking at a public meeting in the evening, he said Swaraj was impossible without Hindu-Muslim unity. He also appealed to Hindus to raise the condition of their community from their present level. Speaking at a ladies' meeting on the 21st, he appealed to women to follow the examples of Rajput ladies of ancient and modern times by encouraging their sons to serve the country.

THE CABINET'S DECISION

STRONG FEELING IN KENYA.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SUMMONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Oct. 11.

The Standing Committee of the Congress was held at Nairobi on 29th ultimo and it has decided to recommend to the Congress to reject the Kenya decision which is absolutely unacceptable to the Indian community. As was expected there was sharp difference of opinion among the leaders and had it not been for the strong advice which arrived just as the decision was to be taken by votes, the Committee would have committed the blunder of accepting the decision under protest which, of course, is the usual phrase for the consolation of weak minds.

The advice from the leading politicians of India, both Moderates as well as Nationalists, was that under no circumstance can the Indian community if it has some regard for the self-respect of their Nationality, accept this insulting and humiliating decision.

The rejection of the decision has necessitated the holding of the special session of the Congress in order to think over the ways and means to be adopted to further agitate in the matter and to secure the reversal of the policy. The Standing Committee has decided to hold the special session at Mombasa at the end of October. Meanwhile another issue has come before the community. On the regretted demise of Hon. Abdulrasul Alladin Visram, M.B.E., a vacancy occurred in the Legislative Council and the Government asked for it to be filled up. The Executive Committee of the Congress decided that as we had not yet definitely rejected the policy we should elect representatives to the vacant seats of the Executive and Legislative Council under the old constitution. Accordingly they have suggested Mr. Varma for the Executive Council and asked the Mombasa Association to send their representatives. On the 10th inst. a meeting was held for this purpose and after heated discussion for about an hour it was decided that in view of the forthcoming session of the Congress which is to be held within fifteen days or so, it was not necessary to fill up the vacancy. This resolution was passed unanimously. Another resolution was moved by Mr. G.J. Patel to the effect that all the members should withdraw from the Councils. This resolution created much heated discussion. The resolution was put to vote and was thrown out by an overwhelming majority. The meeting then appointed Mr. Ahmed Jamal, the President of the Local Indian Association, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee for the Special session of the Congress. It was also decided to fix the fee for the member of the reception committee at sh. 25.

CHARKHA IN KENYA.

GANDHI DAY CELELRATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAIROBI, Oct. 9.

The Gandhi Mandal convened a mass meeting of Indians residing in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, on 7th instant in the Kutchhi-Gujarati Hindu Union Hall, to celebrate Mahatma Gandhiji's birthday. The meeting was very well attended by men, women and children of all communities including Parsees and opened by girls with national songs and dialogues explaining Mahatmaji's ideals. Lectures were then delivered on the life-work of Mahatmaji and special stress was laid on the introduction of spinning wheels in every home, wearing of Khaddar and removal of untouchability.

The most impressive performance of the day was the spinning on Charkas by girls, showing to the audience its simplicity at work and usefulness as a benefactor of life to the poorer classes.

The Mandal then distributed Charkhas to the various representatives of the communities for their Girls' Schools with an encouragement of prizes to be given at a later date to those girls who obtain proficiency in the art of spinning.

The meeting terminated with a prayer wishing long life and early release of Mahatma Gandhiji.

TRAFALGAR DAY CELEBRATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The traditional pilgrimage to Trafalgar Square marked Trafalgar Day here, to-day. Large numbers of people, including parties of boy-scouts and girl-guides, inspected many floral tributes at the base of Nelson's Column, received from all over the world, including two large laurel wreaths from the French and Spanish sailors.

Prominent among the tributes were those from the branches of the Navy League in Australia and Canada and other Dominions. Wreaths from New Zealand and South Africa still bore some ice in which they had been sent. The High Commissioners for India and other Dominions had sent floral tributes.—Reuter.

AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

DOMINIONS HELP

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The "Daily Telegraph" discussing Air communications says it is glad to think civil aviation is receiving more enlightened encouragement from the present regime than at any time since the war. If Sir Samuel Hoare receives assistance from the Dominion Premiers to which he is entitled, and which their utterances lead the paper confidently to expect, we may hope at least the preliminary foundations of the Imperial Air Routes for both aeroplanes and airships will be securely laid before the Conference ends.—Reuter.

PALESTINE MOSQUES

EMBLEM OF MOSLEM GLORY

NEED OF FUNDS FOR REPAIRING.

DINNER TO DELEGATION.

Seth Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani entertained last night the Palestine Arab Delegation which arrived in Bombay last week at a dinner at the Islam Club, Chowpatty. Prominent amongst those present at the dinner were: Shaikh Mahomed Murad Mufti Al-Haifa, the president of the Arab Delegation; Shaikh Ibrahim Ansari; Mr. Jamaludin Al-Hussaini; Maulana Mahomed Ali; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Colonel Ameer Ahmed Khan; Messrs. Osman Sobani, A.H.S. Khatri, Mahomed Akbar Khan, the Consul for Afghanistan, Kazi Kabiruddin, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, etc.

After Mr. Chhotani had introduced the president and the members of the Palestine Arab Delegation to the guests, Shaikh Mufti Al-Haifa in the course of his lengthy speech in Arabic heartily thanked Mr. Chhotani, Mr. Osman Sobani and Mr. Khatri for their kind welcome to the Delegation in Bombay. He was glad to see that night Maulana Mahomed Ali present at the function. Referring to the object of the Delegation he said:—

"I have heard a scientific traveller say with much truth that he always raised in his mind exaggerated pictures of monuments and buildings he read or heard about and that these pictures were reduced to their skeletons when he saw the reality with his own eyes. "But" he said "I found one single exception to this rule and that was my imagination of the Mosque of Beitul Maqudess which baffled every description. Believing in that rule and, this exception brethren, I am not anxious to attempt doing the impossible by trying to give you anything approaching a correct description of the Mosque which stands to-day as the eternal glory of the oldest city still in existence and as the greatest and most eloquent monument of Moslem civilization. I propose, however, to give you a simple idea of it with a hasty glimpse over the religious and historic value of its site, and then wish for each of you an opportunity to visit the place just to see the living glory, the magnificence of art and the unfading beauty that stood for about 13 centuries to praise the name of God.

SITE OF THE MOSQUE.

On the South Eastern end of Beitul Maqudess and on the verge of a deep valley there lies a small tract of land which was destined to be the first greatest source for the propagation of the true conception of the Creator. There stood the first temple of the one and the only God and from that spot the idea of the unity of God was propagated to the four corners of the world. Here temple after temple for the teaching of the word of God was raised and then erased by the hands of paganism. In no other place of the world did true religion stick to one single spot as it did in that on which now stands triumphantly our Dome of the Rock. The stones of the place its soil and its appearance are associated with wonderful memories that reflect on them their present sanctity. Who can tell how many prophets or how many saints or how many heroes have poured from there to the world at large their inspirations and their messages and the ripe products of their talents, or how many generations after generations have fallen prostrate on this spot to glorify His name. The stones there have been rounded and smoothed by the repeated touch of the kissing lips of man and the sail had been saturated with the tears of the innocent worshippers of our Creator.

There David sat to foster justice and there Solomon stood with all his majestic glory. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and a host of other prophets and saints before them and after them must have sat on that soil and delivered their messages to mankind. Issac had here stood to preach and in this neighbourhood he healed the lepers and awoke the dead. At last the greatest of the apostles of God and the last of the prophets Sayyidouna Mohammed set his face towards this place for an extraordinary visit by order from God, and then he prayed and said a prayer worth a thousand prayers. No place in the world carries with such a huge pile of recollections, no place has such holiness about it excepting those towards which we turn our faces five times a day and which contain the tomb of our prophet and were the birthplace of our faith. But take it from any other point of view you find it without a parallel.

THE GRANDEUR OF THE MOSQUE.

Now what does this Holy place contain? Does it embrace anything becoming its historic glory and religious value? Let us come in and see. A visitor of Beitul Maqudess proceeding in the direction of Al Haram Asshereef gets weary and nervous because of the dim narrow and noisy streets of the old city. But suddenly and without any previous notice he finds himself dipped, as it were, in a sea of beauty and magnificence. A large clean space opens before him. This is the Mosque area. What a nice healthy place bathed with the silver rays of the Sun and a permanent cool breeze that plays between splendid marble pillars and elegant smiling arches and an endless variety of forms and shapes representing all the magnificence of art. On two sides of the Mosque area you behold gigantic buildings which were of old the seat of Moslem learning and religious literature. Within the Mosque area wherever your eye falls it is caught with a trap of captivating beauty. Here you see a tidy beautiful dome pouring forth its waters to those who prepare themselves to stand before the Creator, there an innocent mihrab elegantly standing at the end of a beautiful praying platform and a little further above a huge platform rises above you with wide flights of shallow steps placed at regular intervals, each surmounted with magnificent arcades supported by elegant marble pillars that give you a side view of the huge dome that looks down upon you with motherly tenderness. Now you are on the sacred spot where

(Continued on next page.)

ALL INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

AWARDS OF PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the All-India Exhibition Sub-Committee writes from Cocanada:—

As has been announced in the Press, it is decided to hold an All-India Exhibition in respect of Khadi as also arrange demonstrations regarding the processes of Suddha Khaddar manufacture at the A.-I. Khadi Exhibition at Cocanada. Khaddar includes cotton, silk and woollen fabrics. The Exhibition will consist of three different sections.

The first section is the Show Room where all articles sent for Exhibition and prize competition will be put up.

The second is the Demonstration Section. The Committee is arranging to secure experts who will come to Cocanada during the Congress week and exhibit their skill in different arts as, for instance, spinning of five counts of yarn, weaving artistic borders, dyeing with indigenous materials, carpet-weaving and silk manufacture from cocoon rearing to the finished product.

The third is the Stalls Section. A series of stalls will be provided for the sale of pure Khadi, Khadi materials and Khadi instruments on such terms as the Committee settles.

Stalls for the sale of other Swadeshi articles may also be allowed. Terms may be ascertained from the Committee.

The Committee proposes to award some prizes and certificates, details of which will be notified later on. Bulletins will be issued to the press from time to time giving further particulars regarding the Exhibition.

The Committee earnestly expects the public to cooperate with them in all possible ways and make the Exhibition a success.

AMRELI PEDIGREE CATTLE.

EXPORT PROHIBITED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 20.

The Amreli prant of the Baroda State is very well-known for the good quality of its cattle. For some time, however, a great many of the better breed of these cattle have been exported to Gujarat and elsewhere. It has been observed that the breed has recently been deteriorated as a result of this export on a large scale. With a view to prevent this threatened poverty of the pedigree cattle of this prant, the Suba submitted proposals to the Government regarding the prohibition of export from these parts. The Government have accepted the proposals of the Suba and have authorised him to issue a 'Jahernama' preventing all export of cattle from within the territories of Amreli prant, either by way of railway, road or sea. The work of seeing that no export takes place is entrusted to the local [illegible]ue and police officers, who have been asked to report persons disobeying this order to the Suba of the Amreli prant. The prohibition applies not to all kinds of cattle but only to cows of all kinds and to buffaloes of the kind known as "Desan" and "Gir Nagori." The order does not fix any specific penalty for the offenders against it.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

The Registrar of the Co-operative Societies of the Baroda State, announces the holding of a co-operative Conference this week on the 23rd instant, when all the members of the Co-operative Societies in the Dhaboi, Vaghodia, Sankheda and Savali Talukas of the Baroda prant are going to attend. The Conference will work from 12-0 a.m. to 6-0 p.m., at Dhaboi on the Gaekwar's State Railways, Mr. Sevaklal Parikh, the Registrar will preside at the Conference. All interested in the co-operative movement are invited to attend.

JAMIAT SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Secy., Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, wires from Delhi:—

The sub-Committees appointed by the Managing Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind shall hold meetings in the Jamiat office as stated below:

Sub-Committee for the freedom of Jaziratularab and Pilgrims' troubles—3rd November. Sub-Committee for framing religious orders about present situation and problems of the day.—4th and 5th November. Besides these sub-committees, the Jamiat Tabligia and the Working Committee of the Jamiat hold meetings on the 7th and 8th respectively. The agenda has been despatched to the members. All members are requested to send information of their arrival till 1st November. Those intending to arrange privately for boarding and lodging would kindly inform the office.

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI HALL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When, the other day, one of my friends asked the custodians of the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall to give him permission for a Swaraj Party meeting being held in that hall, he was informed that the hall would not be given for any political meeting. I read in the morning papers that Messrs. Joseph Baptista and S. K. Bole will deliver political speeches in this very hall this evening. Surely these gentlemen are not going to speak on the expedition to the North Pole or Pearl Gathering in the Atlantic. It would be interesting to know if the custodians' horror of politics is confined to certain varieties of politics or all politics. If what is called extremist politics is the thing they hate what about Mr Baptista? Probably they think that Mr. Baptista's extremism could be toned down by Mr. Bole's extra-strong Moderatism.

—Yours, etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Noble House, Parel,
October 22.

SITUATION AT NELLORE EASES.

LEADERS SETTLE DIFFERENCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

NELLORE, Oct. 22.

The Hindu-Muslim tension has eased. Leaders from Madras arrived and they brought together local party leaders. Differences were found to be on very minor points, as admitted by both the parties. On two matters, one about the Hindus not being allowed to take disguises of "tiger", etc., and the other about the Hindus not being allowed to take out any kind of processions (even marriage processions) during the ten days of Moharram have not been settled. The settlement of these and the completion of a permanent arrangement, preventing a recurrence on the lines already agreed upon some years ago, will be taken up in November.

A Hindu procession on the last of day of the Dussera was conducted without any hitch, under the immediate presence of Sjts Prakasam, and Yakub Hassan, though the police poked their noise and tried to create trouble by interrupting in one or two places. If interested persons had not interfered, no situation would have arisen. It should be pointed out that Government issued an order, under section 144, prohibiting "tiger" disguises and processions in one entire street.

Leaders left for Madras.

[An A.P. message dated Madras October 19th stated that "the "Swarajya" says on receipt of an urgent message from the Secretary, Nellore District Congress Committee, that the Hindu-Muslim disputes of the locality were becoming serious and that the situation was fast becoming uncontrollable. Messrs. Prakasam and Yakub Hassan left Madras last night for Nellore."]

PANDIT SUNDERLALJI AT NAGPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

Pandit Sundalalji arrived here on the 20th instant after his release from Betal jail. He was warmly received at the railway station by the Nagpur public under Sjt. Bhagwandinji and a large number of Congress and Khilafat volunteers and brought to the Asahayoga Ashrama. In the evening, a huge public meeting was held in the Town Hall grounds, Sjt. Bhagwandinji presiding. Pandit Sunderlalji addressed the audience on the present situation. He congratulated the public and workers of Nagpur, especially the volunteers for their successful fight in defence of the honour of the National Flag. Explaining his position with regard to the Suddhi movement and Hindu Sangathan, he condemned both in unequivocal terms and said that the way and the spirit in which these movements were conducted were most fatal to the country. He believed that in the present state of the country, only one Sangathan could be conceived of and that was the Sangathan of the ruled in opposition to the rulers.

Speaking on the Delhi resolution he said that, although the resolution reaffirmed the principle of non-violent non-cooperation and did not mean a change of Congress policy, yet it was absolutely unjustifiable in as much as it purported to put regard for personalities above principles. He said that if he had been at Delhi, he would positively have opposed the resolution, which he believed to be most injurious to the actual movement of non-violent Non-Cooperation and could not but have the most undesirable effect on the enthusiasm of the people. Personally he was as much against either standing for the elections or voting as ever before and he regarded it as great a wrong *Politically* for all Indians as Maulana Mohamed Ali had declared it was *religiously* for Mahomedans. He regretted that even at that time, some members of the Congress Executives in the district and the provinces were already criminally misusing their powers in setting up candidates in the name of and canvassing for them through the Congress organisations. In the end he said he would devote his energies to preparing C. P. for mass civil disobedience as once contemplated at Bardoli and appealed to the people to join the Nabha satyagraha movement whenever called upon to do so.

Yesterday he devoted much of his time in trying to settle up some petty Hindu-Muslim disputes that had arisen in the city and in the evening addressed another public meeting at Shanichari maidan where he spoke mainly on Hindu-Muslim unity, the need and importance of khadi and explained in a more exhaustive way some of the things on which he had spoken on the previous evening. He leaves for Wardha this afternoon.

AJMERE ARRESTS,

Mr. Ashfaque Ali of the Central Khilafat Committee of India writes:—

I had promised to send the result of enquiry regarding the arrest at Ajmere of Khilafat office-bearers. After the riot suspects, about 30 in all, were arrested. The noble efforts of the Khilafat workers were applauded by the officials so much so that one of them was willing to bear testimony to the work of Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg, the Provincial Secretary, in writing, which the latter refused to accept. On return from Congress the tide turned and those who had cooperated with Government in the interest of their citizens were arrested on the charge of wilful murder with five other charges. Presumably the offence was the publication of a pamphlet of Molvi Mohiuddin containing certain allegations against the Commissioner. The Commissioner wanted the allegations against him to be voluntarily withdrawn but the suggestion was not agreed upon as he himself was not willing to withdraw his remark against Maulana Mohiuddin.

Long after the sad incident the enquiry was entrusted to Mr. Chamanlal, a retired Tehsildar now an honorary magistrate assisted by another Hindu Inspector. The result of this enquiry is the arrest of the local Muslim leaders.

I regret to say that almost all prominent Congressmen of Ajmer with the exception of Mr. Arjunlal Sethi, a well-tried and sincere Nationalist with three of his staunch followers, have joined hands with *Jihuzurs*. I have been authorised by Mr. Sethi to state that he was hard pressed to come as a prosecuting witness which he refused and for this reason he has lost his old and well-deserved popularity.

KATHIAWAD RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY.

ORGANISE SUPPORT FOR THAKORE SAHIB OF RAJKOT.

As announced in the press, a large and representative meeting of prominent Kathiawadi citizens of Bombay was held yesterday at 4 p.m. in Messrs. Mavji Govindji & Co.'s office. Rao Bahadur H.B. Kotak, late Chief Karbhari of Rajkot was voted to the chair.

Mr. Chudgar read out the notice convening the meeting and the Chairman explained the importance of and the responsibility involved in the matters before the meeting and invited discussion.

Messrs. Mavji Govindji Sheth, N.B. Vibhakar, U.K. Oza, Jethalal Ramji, Naranda Purshotam, P.L. Chudgar and others expressed their views and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

RESOLUTIONS.

I. Resolved that an address be presented to Sir Lakhaji Raj the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot on behalf of the Kathiawadi residents of Bombay and other citizens desirous of joining in presenting the same in recognition of the grant by His Highness of responsible government to His Highness' subjects and that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen with power to co-opt be appointed to take necessary steps for the purpose.

(The committee consists of prominent Kathiawad citizens of almost all States and non-jurisdictional areas of Kathiawad.)

II. Resolved that a public meeting be held to enter a suitable protest against the unfavourable attitude shown by the Government of Bombay towards the Thakore Sahib's project and to express approval of the intentions of His Highness to constitute a Chamber of Kathiawad Princes and Chiefs and that the above committee be authorized to organize the same.

III. Resolved that the Committee be empowered:—

(1) to collect necessary funds and to incur necessary expenses for the purpose of carrying out the above resolutions, (2) to select a proper president or presidents for the above functions, (3) that Messrs Mavji Govindji Sheth, P.L. Chudgar and Laxmichand Maneckchand Doshi be appointed joint secretaries and Messrs Mansukhlal Oghadbhai Shah and Ratilal Motichand Sheth as joint treasurers of the Committee.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings were brought to a close.

MR. ANDREWS IN NOWGONG

(From our Correspondent.)

NOWGONG, Oct. 22.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, in company with a large number of delegates, reached Nowgong on the 20th instant. He was received at the railway station by the public of the town. In spite of the train reaching late in the night there was a big procession with torchlights through the main thoroughfares of the town. The Assam Students Conference meets on 22nd and 23rd inst. Mr. Andrews leaves for Calcutta on the 24th.

ASSAM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

(From our Correspondent.)

NOWGONG, Oct. 22.

The Assam Students' Conference met to-day at 1 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. C. F. Andrews. The big pandal erected and tastefully decorated for the occasion was over-crowded not only by the students, but also by the village people who flocked into the town for the purpose. Such enthusiasm as displayed on this occasion had not been witnessed in Assam since Mahatma Gandhi's visit to this province. At 1 p.m. Mr. Andrews arrived in a big procession and he was welcomed at the pandal gate by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and some respectable gentlemen of the town. The proceedings of the Conference began with a national song and the chairman began to read the address on behalf of the Reception Committee which being ended the President rose amidst the cheering shouts of the whole assembly and delivered his presidential address which took him nearly three-quarters of an hour to read. After the President's address there was very little of the formal business done excepting some technical resolutions and recitations from some famous authors. The first day of the Conference came to a close at 4 p.m. The Conference sits at 12 a.m. tomorrow when different resolutions will be considered.

VICEROY AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, October 22.

H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Reading and Personal Staff arrived here this morning and were received at the Railway Station by H. E. the Governor, Members of the Punjab Executive Council and Ministers, the Chief Justice, and Judges of the Punjab High Court, and other leading officials, and many members from the general public. The arrival was announced by a salute of guns from the Fort. After His Excellency had inspected the Guard of Honour, who presented arms, the Viceregal Procession passed through MacLeod Road and The Mall, and reached the Government House within about half an hour, when an official Reception took place.

Their Excellencies Visitors' Books will be kept out at the Secretariat, Bombay, and at the Lower Gate, Government House, Bombay, from Monday the 22nd October 1923 between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. except Sundays.

The death has occurred of the Duke of Somerset.—Reuter.

PALESTINE MOSQUES.

(Continued from previous page.)

ever you plant your foot some prophet must have sat to preach and whatever you touch must have been touched by the hands of generations. Follow me up to the platform passing through the admirable arcades and there you are at the foot of the Dome of the Rock startling in its loveliness. Walls of marble surmounted by shining blue damascus tiles with shades of yellow and green supported the great Dome. The building is of a round shape with eight sides each measuring 20.40 Metres. Every one of these sides is adorned by eight windows that show you the beauties of all colours. It has four large entrances each leading to one of the four directions. The moment you pass in you find all your senses captivated by the beauty of art. Stand gazing and gazing for hours still you will never feel weary of looking on. Come back to the same place day after day and year after year and you will surely find every time something quite new that arouses your admiration. The more you look on the more you feel buoyant and dignified for the glory of art lends itself to your heart by means of constant gazing. A French authority on the subject said to me once "When I get completely tired of my difficult work, when I find no way for the solution of my problems or when my pessimism gets a strong hold over my mind I get a permit and go down to sit under this incomparable beauty for hours absorbed in its loveliness. Then I come out healthier, happier and a more intelligent man." There my brethren under this beauty and on this Holy spot you behold the Moslem down on his haunches absorbed and abstracted in his trance beholding the Invisible. There you find the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, the governor and the governed all in one line and no distinction and no preference. The beauty of art reflects itself on the beauty of innocence and simplicity and sincere devotion thus you feel within yourself a magnetic attraction towards the men in prayers as well as towards the living splendour of art above.

Right under the dome of this mosque and within a lovely iron screen surrounded by old wooden railing lies the rock, the altar of David where Abraham brought his son Isaac to offer him as a sacrifice. What a huge mass of memories rush into one's head when he stands contemplating over this huge historic and noble rock. For over four thousand years it has been the precious gem that so many nations were so eager to possess. How many wars were waged for the possession of this rock and how many times the place was destroyed over its head. There you see it now, a Moslem property, with its melancholy, but majestic appearance surviving all the glories and the vicissitudes of the ever changing days.

Gentlemen, I do not propose to go over the description of every part here in detail, for in my opinion, this will be an aggression against this supreme monument which is indescribable. It is enough to say that the building of the Dome of the Rock is the most beautiful building under the Sun as admitted by several great European architects.

THE MOSQUE OF AL AKSA.

Let me now turn with you to the Masjid Southward going down the shallow steps through the elegant pillars under the perfect arches. This Mosque is 80 metres in length and 55 metres in breadth. Its main entrance is composed of seven high and large arches each leading to one of the seven compartments into which the Masjid may be divided. Between each compartment and the other stands a row of pillars surmounted by arches and beautiful inner windows all of which combine to make a strong support to the huge ceiling above. At the Southern end of the Masjid stands a most beautiful pulpit and opposite this there is the stage of the Muazzinin both of which are made of most expensive and nicely carved wood. Above this comes the Dome of Al Aksa which although smaller than the Dome of the Rock, yet it does not carry less magnificence on its countenance. This Mosque witnessed during its long life all kinds of changes. From a Jewish temple it was made a heathen sanctuary and from a Christian Church it was made a Moslem Mosque. The Moslems remained its possessors since the conquest of Palestine by the second Khalifat until the present day with only a short interruption during the Crusades.

THE DILAPIDATED CONDITION.

Gentlemen allow me now to pass to the tragical side of my story. These wonderful monuments which stand as the most protruding tokens of Moslem civilization on one of the most holy and historic sites that could ever be mentioned are rapidly coming to a tragical end. They are now time worn and weather beaten. A mere look shows you on their countenance the wrinkles of age. The huge logs that form the skeleton of the two domes are shaking. The magnificent porcelain tiles are falling off. Rain drops can now find their way through the ceiling to achieve their work of corruption in the splendid and unimitable works which are the product of the ripe talents of our old Moslem fathers. Supporting walls have given way and threaten to fall and several pillars have lost their ground. It has been my painful task to go over the place with an architect and see the weak places that may give way under the weight of a snowy day or a slight shake of an earthquake or a little later a strong blow of the severe Western winds of winter.

REPARATION OF THE MOSQUE.

We sent forth a feeble call to the Moslem world which was not responded to. Later on we were able to convince the Government to hand over to us complete control over our Wakfs and all religious affairs. Since then our Supreme Moslem Council, which was elected by us to direct these Wakfs, and of which the president of our delegation is an elected member, began to think of the grand reparations of this holy place. They sent for the ablest architect known in the Moslem world, Mimaar Kemaluddin Bey of Constantinople to take over the responsibility of the restoration. Kemaluddin Bey who had previously visited the place and examined it most carefully responded to the call and came from Constantinople with four of his ablest assistants, after an order have been issued to them by the request of the Palestine Moslem Council, from the Ministry of Wakfs in Turkey. He proceeded to work on his plans and designs at once. Palestinians now found themselves confronted with a double responsibility towards the Mosque just as every Moslem is confronted with a single responsibility. Firstly it is his duty to give a share comparatively a large share of the funds necessary for the undertaking of the restoration and secondly he being the custodian of the place and its ward, he is responsible for carrying the call of assistance to all Moslems who are its owners with equal shares. A committee for the direction of the affairs of the grand restorations which would embrace members representing all the Moslem countries which would like to send a member to represent them in seeing how the funds are being expended and how the work is being carried on. We are, therefore, directed by the Supreme Moslem Council in Jerusalem, which is the final responsible body for the undertaking to request that a gentleman or two be elected to represent the Moslems of India in this restoration Committee. Our delegation's work in this country and the other Moslem countries that we shall have the honour of visiting will consist of carrying the call for financial assistance for the restoration. Having done and having borne our share of the funds we Plastinians feel that we are relieved of every responsibility either to our Creator or to his people. Now it is to you Moslem brethren of India to relieve yourselves of your responsibility after having heard the call for help and after being warned of the danger that threatens the very existence of your property I do really feel myself somewhat impudent for speaking to you in this manner, for I am but too humble to remind you of your duties towards your religion and its interests. Have you not been the champions and vigilant guardians of Moslem interests during the last quarter of a century? Have you not been the most sensitive organ in the body of Islam? Have you not proved to be the most sincere Moslem community in the darkest days that passed over our people? Yes, and your keen interest in everything Moslem, your unrelenting sympathy and affection and devotion to Islam have put you in the top of the list. I therefore feel that I have committed an agression against your noble feelings by my impudence. But on the other hand, I feel I am only following the teachings of our great religion which impose that we should have complete freedom of thought and speech.

It may be of interest to you brethren to know that several high personalities of various creeds have offered their help for the restoration of the Mosque, they being interested in the beauty of art and history which is fully represented in the Mosque of Beitul Maqudess. One of these was His Majesty King George of Great Britain who offered to give a big amount for the restoration, but the offer was politely and respectfully rejected by the Supreme Moslem Council of Palestine who explained that subscriptions for the undertaking were the religious duty of every Moslem and it was themselves who were very anxious to be given the opportunity to do their own duty. Now gentlemen here is an opportunity to approach our Creator and please Him by listening to his call for the preservation of His own house. Those who have a desire to please God have here a great occasion, those who are alive and keen for the preservation of the emblems of Moslem glory have here a passing opportunity that they should not lose.

And now gentlemen that we have delivered our message to you and said what we have been sent to say we consider that we have done our duty and the rest is yours. May God help us all to see His way and hear His call and do His will.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S REMARKS

Maulana Mahomed Ali, next addressing the guests regretted his inability to receive the Arab Delegation in Bombay last week as he had received an urgent message to be present in the Punjab on account of the seriousness of the situation there. He was, however, very much delighted to see the Delegation entertained that night. It was the first time in the history of India that the Arab Delegation had come down to this country for the purpose of receiving help from their Muslim brethren for the upkeep of *Masjid Aksa*. They were aware that a reference in their Quoran had been made to *Masjid Aksa*, and he would like to assure the President of the Delegation that Muslims would readily contribute their mite to the fund raised for the purpose.

Concluding he said he did not wish to keep them waiting for a long time, and thanked the members of the Delegation on behalf of the guests for being present there that night. (cheers.)

The function, then, came to a successful close at about 11-30 p.m.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S STATUE.

NO INSCRIPTION IN VERNACULARS

A label has been put up at the foot of the pedestal of the statue of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in front of the Municipal Office, bearing this inscription in English

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., LL.D.

1845-1915.

A Great Citizen, A Great Patriot, and A Great Indian.

There is no inscription in any of the vernaculars of the country. Will the authorities explain?

CABLE ITEMS.

Saint-Omer (France).—An impressive ceremony was performed by General Macready, who, accompanied by the representatives of the Imperial War Graves Commission and the French military authorities, unveiled the cross at the British cemetery of 2,800 graves, on which Dominions and India are represented.—Reuter.

Belgrade.—The Christening of the Crown Prince of Jugo-Slavia was performed at the Royal Palace in the presence of 16 members of the reigning families. The Duke and Duchess of York acted as godparents. The baby was given the name of his grandfather, Peter.—Reuter.

Teheran.—As a result of representations of the Shah, Qawam-es-Saltaneh has been released and is expected to leave shortly for Europe. The whole history of the plot is being published in the press. The British Minister has returned.—Reuter.

HATHRAS AGRAWAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S EXHORTATION FOR STRICT SWADESHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

HATHRAS, Oct 22.

The President elect of the Provincial Agrawal Conference, Sheth Kanhialalji Poddar arrived by motor from Muttra at 8-30 a.m. and a procession was formed at the town hall and went through all the principal streets of the town which were decorated with festoons etc. The President was accommodated in a finely decorated building called Nikunj Mohan close to the Pandal which is capacious enough to hold three thousand persons. The opening ceremony of the pandal being performed by Sheth Kamlapati of Cawnpore, the session began at 2-30 p.m. The boys of the Phoolchand Bagla High School, the orphans of Sheth Chhoteyal Ramnarain Anathalaya and the Vaishya Orphanage Meerut, sang songs. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, R. B. Sheth Chiranjilal Bagla read his welcome address in which he emphasised the necessity of Social Reforms among the Marwari Agarwal and laid great stress on cow-protection and education, as well as curtailment of expenditure in different *sanskars* and investing the savings in other useful institutions. The President elect was then formally voted to the chair by Sheth Jagannathji Bagla of Hathras, seconded by Seth Kamlapati Singhina of Cawnpore and supported by several other delegates hailing from different districts in U. P. The President in delivering his address dilated upon the different useful topics that had engrossed the attention of the community some five years back but he was most emphatic and enthusiastic on the necessity of introducing the charka and using Swadeshi things in general and Swadeshi cloth in particular. He ran down those who thought that they were the best business men but we said they were no better than brokers of Foreign goods.

The first day's proceeding came to a close at 5 p.m. with the formation of the Subject Committee. The Subject Committee met at 8 p.m. in the Pandal and sat till late in the night and will reassemble this morning at 8 a.m. The Conference will meet at 1 p.m.

POLICY OF NEW AUTHORITY.

WORKERS TO BE REIMBURSED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Paris.—A message from Duesseldorf states that the Separatist coup at Aix-la-Chapelle was carried out without disturbance, inhabitants accepting the new situation with equanimity.

A deputation of unemployed waited on the new authority to enquire about its policy and received an answer that industrialists should be compelled to reimburse workers.

EXTENSION OF SEPARATIST OPERATIONS?

Hitherto the Republican movement is confined to Aix-la-Chapelle, but the Separatists announce their intention of extending their operations.

KATHIAWAD NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 20.

A meeting was held by the Prajamandal of Bhawnagar to protest against what is considered by the people of the State an arbitrary act of the present Council which has passed certain laws without consulting in any way whatsoever the wishes of the people; and also against big posts in the State service being filled up by men from outside. A deputation of about a dozen leading gentlemen of the place will wait on Major Burke the President of the Council, with these resolutions. The Prajamandal also passed a resolution to hold an exhibition in Bhavnagar in the near future of all the products of the State itself, and has invited the people of the various Mahals to do their best in the matter. An exhibition of this kind was to be held about a couple of years back but had to be postponed owing to various causes.

An Educational Exhibition has been held on the Dasra day in Dwarka. The Baroda State is ahead of other States in matters educational and such things as these create interest and enthusiasm which are very essential to the progress of education. But one wonders whether an Exhibition of this kind could not have been better held in Amreli which is a more or less a central position rather than in such an out-of-way place is Dwarka.

The 'Navaratri' days are over and with them the *garbis* that which is a characteristic feature of this Province. People from outside Gujarat have often wondered at the sight of so many men, young and old, singing and going round and round in a rythmic dance. But there was a novel feature added to this of late in Rajkot where in the *Rastriya garbi* women used to take part almost as much as men. After the males had finished singing two or three *garbis* a large number of women would take their place and would do the same for a couple of hours. This drew large numbers of people to see the whole *tamasha* as it was to them, and even some hooliganism was in evidence last year. Happily this year the idea of having a *garbi* of women was given up by the organizers of this *Rastriya garbi* and the women had a *garbi* of their own in a private building where no males were allowed to go.

The committee of the Rastriya Shala of Rajkot has been dissolved and Mr. Jamnadas Gandhi who has taken over charge of the school has promised the dissolving committee to have a new committee in a very short time. One unfortunate result of this change of hands has been the resignation of Mr. Chhotalal Mankad who was one of the sincerest workers of the N.C.O. movement in Rajkot. It is said that he has already State educational service from where he was one of the first people to join the N. C. O. movement. Mr. Mankad's going back to his old work comes to most prople as a sorrowful reminder that unfortunately we have not yet learnt as a people to make the best of our good men.

INDIA'S SALVATION.

KHADDAR—THE ONLY WAY.

ACHARYA ROY'S STIRRING APPEAL.

A meeting was held the other day in the first floor of the Indian Association Hall, Calcutta, under the auspices of the organisers of the Khaddar Mela. The spacious hall was almost packed up and enthusiasm and general attendance were very encouraging. There were several distinguished persons present including some ladies headed by Shreemati Mahini Debi. There was a sprinkling of some Chinese and Ceylonese as well.

Punctually at half past five Acharya Roy escorted by Sjt. Satish Ch. Das Gupta and some other organisers of the Bengal Relief Committee at its base at Atrai entered the hall amidst loud cheers and greetings of the assembled public. Dr. Sundari Mohan Das was voted to the chair.

The President in his opening speech said:—We find in our midst numerous admirers and followers of the English people. They have followed many of their customs and made inured to what is bad, vile and injurious to us in their character. But have any of them ever succeeded in acquiring their tenacity of purpose, their effulgent patriotism and discipline? If there is one such amongst us it is undoubtedly our Acharya Prafulla Ch. Roy. His tenacity and indomitable zeal to make Charka and Khaddar popular in Bengal, to carry the mighty message of Mahatma Gandhi to every home is quite unparalleled. He has made Khaddar the labour of his day and the thought of his night. Acharya Roy has taken the vow not to be at rest even in his this old age unless and until he succeeds in making every one of Bengal clad in Khaddar. Some say Khaddar is necessary but first of all we want Swaraj. To this the President said:—Those who speak in such a way certainly speak with no brain in their heads. How can be Swaraj possible unless we be self-reliant, self-dependent and have the ability to meet the man's vital necessity of life, namely, cloth which is next only to food to live on. Unless we can give up all pernicious practices, luxury and foppishness that we have aped from foreigners, how can we get Swaraj? It cannot be had all on a sudden. What is our duty now? It is not possible that there will be Swaraj so easily as we cry for it from our easy chair. It is our absolute and the only duty now to work heart and soul for Khaddar and Charka. Often we hear workers and dealers in Khaddar saying in despair that everything is lost and they cannot expect any success in Khaddar. We failed because we have not worked in the right direction the enchained soul of the Yerawada Jail has outlined for us.

ACHARYA ROY'S ADDRESS.

Then rose Acharya Roy amidst cheers. He said:—"I have spoken from innumerable platforms and written incessantly for a long time on Khaddar and Charka and have travelled over at least 2,000 miles of the country. But we are like opium-eaters. We require the use of a battery to awaken us from our slumber. I have nothing new to say. Only a year ago when I had occasion to pass along the Bow Bazaar Street, I found every one of the shops that are now existing filled with Khaddar clothes. But now all of them are packed up with Manchester and Japanese goods. The reason of dumping is to be sought elsewhere. When the war ended the exchange rose as high as 2½ per cent. for a rupee. The Indian merchants sent enormous advance orders to England. But as these goods came exchange fell and the sale of Manchester cloth had diminished very considerably. Consequently the Indian merchants flatly rejected the goods. English merchants in panic offered the goods free, asking them to pay up the dues only after having sold them at any price they like. The dumping of the present cloth market is due only to this."

Continuing Acharya Roy said, owing to various reasons Manchester millowners are now breathing for last gasp and if we can pull on patiently for some days more the fortune of Manchester will be doomed for ever. The unemployment in England is growing to alarming dimensions every day. So nothing is lost. This cheap price of "bilati" goods is only ephemeral.

Acharya Roy then spoke at length on our lack of patriotic and national sentiment. He said, we Indians are humiliated and ousted from all enterprises mainly because we have got no national feeling. We cannot think beyond our nose. He then cited the example of a Steam Navigation Company with which he was interestedly connected. It so happened that when they floated this Company and fixed the rate of passage from certain place at Re. 1 an English Company came to the scene and fixed their rate at anna 1 only. Our countrymen counted and weighed between Re. 1 and anna 1 and flocked to the latter. This is our patriotism. It is why we want Swaraj. We could not think that if the Indian Company could be driven away from the field of rivalry this English Company would freely charge Re. 1 and annas 4 in place of anna 1 and pay the Indian fools in their own coins. Nobody to-day minds what hundreds of patriotic young men and Mahatma Gandhi himself are telling us to do. Some say Khaddar is coarse. Make it as fine as Manchester goods. May I ask, can anybody be a perfectly learned man all on a sudden without learning the A. B. C. of the alphabet first of all? Khaddar is to us a red rag to the bull because we are the worst nation in the whole world. Had we in us the least sense of patritoism all nonsense talk would not be there. We have no zeal, no energy. We are inert like a stone. We feel no inspiration, no encouragement to revive our lost industry. Like the stocks and stones around us we see the world and stand agape in astonishment. What Charka and Khaddar can do is best known to me. By working for 2 or 3 months in the flooded area of North Bengal we have been successful to produce very fine quality as also quantity of Khaddar. Every one there is convinced of the high potentiality of that Charka and Khaddar possess. In the good old days the muslins of Dacca were a wonder of the world. But alas! to-day we cannot trace who are the descendants of those manufacturers and how and where that industry is lost. Let us search within ourselves. Let us drop all criticism and work heart and soul. We are a starving nation. Our graduates are the wonders of the world. With Khaddar we can provide bread for a good number of such graduates. They can turn out dyers, weavers and spinners.

Continuing Acharya Roy said, another famine and starvation is staring at the face of Atrai and some other parts of North Bengal owing to drought. These people have very gladly taken to Charka and many can spin ready fine yarns. Once an old woman came to Dr. Roy and showed him that she had spun 60 tolas of 13 counts yarn in a week. She promised him to spin 70 tolas in the next week. This means that she is earning Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per week. Dr. Roy said, the average income of the Indians is only an insignificant sum. He quoted the figures of Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. R. C. Dutt, Digby and Lord Curzon who placed it to Rs. 30 only per annum. So even a pice added to our income has significant value. If only a crore of people spin Charka and earn 4 pice a day our national wealth is enhanced by 12 crores of rupees and if 2 crores of people take to it 24 crores will be the additional income every year. Our agriculturists generally get 8 months rest in a year. If they do not earn anything during these 8 months it would be quite natural they should famish or suffer otherwise because 4 months' labour by a fraction of the population cannot bring food for the whole year.

MILL VS. CHARKA.

Continuing Acharya Roy said:—I am very often criticised for being a scientist and yet advocating Charka in preference to mill? They ask me, can Charka ever compete with mill and machinery. Even mills we cannot have. From Budge-Budge down to Triheni we have only one or two mills—all other 70 or 72 jute mills belong to the English capitalists. If we go on establishing mills along the Hughly, Manchester capitalists can also easily establish cotton mills here and continue draining our wealth as they are doing in case of jute mills. Besides all these mills are morally and economically suicidal to our national interest. Along with these come wine shops in the locality brothels, exaction of Kabutees and all that, which are the every day occurrence in the mill area. Every one knows what a hellish debauchery reigns supreme over the mill areas in our country. Our incapacity to run a well-established mill and inability to finance it is clear from our conduct in case of the Banga Luxmi Cotton Mill. Has any other such mill come into being in the last 15 years? Can mills be carried to every home? Each mill can at most give food to 4 or 5 thousand up-country coolies and that is all. What will the remaining teeming population half-starved, half-clad—will do? Mills can do them no good except making them easy prey to the exploitation of the mill-owning capitalists. On the other hand Charka can make us self-reliant and financially sound.

Continuing Dr. Roy said, among other things we must appeal to patriotism. During the French Revolution when France was blockaded by the enemies she fell in dire need of her sugar supply. Appeal was made to the patriotism of the French people to try to invent some other means for the supply of sugar. This led to the invention of present-day bounty-fed beet-sugar which is dumping the market of the whole world. State help or royalities are unknown in India. So we must have to rely on our patriotism and love for the revival of our home industry. If we continue for one year more we are sure to get Khaddar at cheaper rates. Such signs are not wanting now. Potentiality of Khaddar has been uncontestedly proved. In the winter one Khaddar coat, one chaddar can easily dispense with flannel or such other warm clothing. Khaddar lasts longer than other clothes, Dr. Roy said, never send Khaddar to washermen. They will spoil the whole thing. Washermen nowadays use soda and bleaching powder which spoil Khaddar miraculously. Dr. Roy says that he himself washes his own clothes, such a lean and thin figure though he is.

Continuing, Dr. Roy spoke on what he saw and heard at Bombay as regards Khaddar. The Bhatias, he said, in imitation of the Parsees grew up as the finest foppish people only two or three years ago. But when at the magic inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi they took Khaddar they have become quite a different people. All luxury, all foppishness and extravagances are no more with them. They are metamorphosed to quite a simple and plain living people. Such is the magic influence of Khaddar. Khaddar saves money and ensures morality. Some say Khaddar is too heavy. Are they heavier than the warm coats and big flowing overcoats we wear in winter? It is habit that endures all. Absence of national sentiment is at the root of all our degradation. We pique ourselves in foreign clothing like the jackdaw in peacock's plumage Take to Khaddar and you will be electrified.

He said, it is a disgrace that we have no national dress. Make Khaddar our national dress. By doing this you will stop the national drainage of wealth to Europe. We Bengalees, he said, are very much sentimental. We can get 10,000 youngmen to embrace hardships of jail life at a time in Bengal, but it is hardly possible to get 10 young men who can devotedly sit by the Charka and spin day and night. Charka will relieve us of our restless habit and all fickleness.

Dr. Roy in concluding his speech called upon every young man of Bengal to shake off lethargy, gird up loins and take to Charka heart and soul. This will relieve the unemployment problem and bring bread and comfort for the whole nation. He spoke for more than an hour.

Then the President in his concluding speech said, the only work of the Congress to-day is Khaddar and nothing else. It has nothing to do with Councils. The Delhi Congress adopted only a permissive resolution to allay the other wing. But that cannot be its programme of work. Charka and Khaddar are the only things that the Congress has devotedly to struggle for.

With this the meeting separated late at night amidst loud cheers of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatmaji Ki Jai."

PARIS NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

A NOVEL PLAN TO GET INFORMATION

A correspondent sends us the following cutting:—

The Association des Informateurs Parisiens, or Association of Police News Reporters, has just issued its bulletin for the year. How this association came into existence is as amusing as it is interesting, and is furthermore an example of what can be done by combined effort in the face of unbending officialdom.

The centre of supply of police news in Paris is the Prefecture de Police, the equivalent of London's Scotland Yard, but it was a strongnold of official silence in the old days before the founding of the Association. The reporter who presented himself at the Prefecture in the quest for news was referred to a dingy notice board, covered by wire netting, where he could read on slips of paper that a body had been taken out of the Seine near the Louvre or a man murdered in Montmartre. That was all there was to be had, and a regulation forbade police officials from giving any information whatsoever to newspaper reporters gettin crime stories developed into a competition between the newspapermen and the police. If the police got there first, there was no story other than the barest of details.

Protest proved unavailing, so the newspaper men who called each day at the Prefecture hit on a novel plan to overcome official resistance. Around the meagre details supplied by the notice board they wrote the most fantastic reports of crimes, putting all sorts of expressions of opinion into the mouths of the officials and invariably making the police in their stories play a part which did not redound to their credit as detectors of crime. The culminating point was reached when the news that a man had hanged himself in a street where there was a police station was printed in all the papers next day as the story of a man who had hanged himself to a lamp-post outside the police station. Next day small crowds were gazing at the tragic spot. Some of the curious even asked how it was that a man could commit suicide outside a police station. To tell them the report was untrue only carried conviction that things were being hushed up.

This indirect fire soon began to take effect, and the newspaper reporters going to the Prefecture found a row of chairs for their convenience beneath the shabby notice board, and, more wonderful still, an official with the mission to receive all newspaper correspondents. Closer contact with the Press led the authorities at the Paris police headquarters to see that co-operation with them was more profitable than antagonism.

In 1913 the police reporters formed themselves into the Asociation des Informateurs Parisiens, and in 1915 they were granted the use of two rooms within the Prefecture next to the office of the Prefect of Police himself.

To become a member of this Association a reporter must have been employed regularly by one Paris newspaper for at least two years. All news, of course, is pooled, and by co-operation the men are able to give better service, to their newspapers. They take it in turns to be on duty, and should a correspondent not be present when his paper rings him up on the telephone, a colleague supplies all the information wanted. In case of sickness of a member, his duties are performed by the other members. The Prefecture, on the other hand, prefers to deal with this responsible and properly organised body. It must be added that, although accepting the hospitality of the Prefecture, the newspapermen have sacrificed none of their independence. In addition to their professional association, the Paris police reporters have organised a sick-benefit and pension fund.

LAW AND THE PEOPLE.

Mr. J. A. Pearce, president of the Incorporated Law Society of Plymouth, presided over the society's banquet in the Plymouth Guildhall on the 2nd instant.

Responding to the toast of "The Bench and Bar," proposed by Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Sir Henry Duke said that the Bench of England during eight centuries had increasingly laid hold of the loyalty and gained the confidence of the people. He knew of no position in which a man had greater liberty to serve the State than that of the English Bar. Its members knew that the tenure on which they held the public confidence was that of honourable service, and they recognized that a citizen could not render honourable service unless he was ready to take his fair part in the public affairs of this country. In an increasing degree the solicitors branch of the profession showed that it had realized that the condition of the tenure of public confidence was free and disinterested public service. One of the greatest needs of this self-governing community was that the law should be known in all its elements and understood, and that where its terms appeared to raise grounds of cavil they should be explained. Our Bulwark against follies and perils was the adherence of our people to the law of their land.

Sir Claud Schuster read a message from the Lord Chancellor regretting his inability to be present owing to his illness. He mentioned that the Lord Chancellor was so much better that he expected to take part in the inauguration of the new legal term next week, and to preside when the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the House of Lords resumed their sittings. (Cheers.) With regard to the Poor Persons Rules, he said the system as it existed had very largely broken down. But having gone so far they could not go back, and they had now the choice between a system in which solicitors would take a still more active and vigorous part, and a system of officialism which he should deeply deplore.

IDEALS OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

the balance of powers, not merely within the nation, but in the family of nations." The italics are mine. To that part of this observation which speaks of *'balance'* an American writer objects. Says Madame M. P. Follet:—

"But whenever you have balance in your premise, you have anarchy in your conclusion. The weakness of the reasoning involved in the balance of power argument has been exposed in so much of the war literature of the last three years which has exploded the balance of power theory between nations, that little further criticism is needed here. Unity must be our aim today. *When you have not unity,* you have balance or struggle or domination, of one over others. The nations of Europe refuse domination, aim at balance and the war is the result."

Further on, comparing the "Monistic State" with the unifying State, she remarks:—"The true Monistic State is merely the multiple State working out its own unity from infinite diversity But the unifying State shows us what to do with that diversity. What advantage is that diversity. The Monistic State has already ceased to exist. In theory the State is still supreme, but in practice there are many sovereign groups inside every State. Men's loyalties are by no means undivided. There are many persons in every State whose loyalty to the State is only secondary to their loyalty to other groups within the State, if it is to be always "coveting", "fighting", "balancing" Only in the unifying State do we get the full advantage of diversity when it is gathered up into significance and pointed action."

"The practical outcome of the balance theory will be first antagonistics interests, then jealous interests then competing interests, then dominating interests, as a fatal climax."

Integrating the differences.

The communal representation theory is based on the idea of antagonistic or separate communal interests of the two communities. Therefore, the above remarks are quite pertinent to the state of things aimed at by the advocates of the communal interests. The latter maintain that in general representation the majority may just sweep aside the minority. In the interests of the latter it is necessary to give them separate representation, and in their opinion communal representation is the best way of doing it. In some provinces the Hindus are in majority, in the others Muslims. Communal representation will thus secure the balance of power between these communities. But Madame Follet maintains that "no theory of the State can have vitality which is merely a plan of representation. x x x x x If Parliaments are composed of various groups or interests, the unification of those interests has to take place in Parliament. But then it is too late. We must go further back than our legislatures for the necessary unifying. We do not want legislatures full of opposing interests. The ideas of the groups become too crystalized by the time their representatives get to the Parliaments, in fact they have often hardened into prejudices. Moreover, the representatives could not go against their constituencies, they would be pledged to specific measures. *The different groups would come together each to try to prevail, not to go through the only genuine democratic process that of trying to integrate their ideas and interests.*" If the object is unity or unification that will not be obtained by separate representation of the communities or the classes. Just as it is futile to ignore differences, it is equally futile to aim at unity by separateness. In the language of Madame Follet, these differences ought to be integrated. The process of integration can only be understood and then put into practice by those who first understand what democracy means and how we should proceed to form a democratic State.

What is Democracy?

"Democracy" she says, "is not a sum in addition. Democracy is not brute numbers; it is a genuine union of individuals." She does not believe in majority rule, nor that majority rule as at present understood is democracy. "Majority rule rests on numbers; democracy rests on the well-grounded assumption that society is neither a collection of units nor an organism but a network of human relations. Democracy is not worked out at the polling booths it is the bringing forth of a genuine collective will, one to which single being must contribute the whole of his complex life as one which every single being must express the whole at one point." Thus the essence of democracy is creating. The technique of democracy is the group organisation." She believes in the evolution of a collective will by the process of group organizations and explains the process by which differences should be integrated:—

"Unity, not uniformity must be our aim. We attain unity only through variety. Differences must be integrated, not annihilated nor destroyed. Anarchy means unorganized, unrelated difference; co-ordinated unified difference belongs to our ideal of a perfect social order. We don't want to avoid our adversary but to "agree with him quickly. We must however learn the technique of agreeing. As long as we think of difference as that which divides us we shall dislike it; when we think of it as that which unites us we shall cherish it. x x x The ignoring of differences is the most fatal mistake in politics or industry or international life; every difference that is swept up into a bigger conception, feeds and enriches society; every difference which is ignored feeds on society and eventually corrupts it. Give your difference welcome my difference, unify all difference in the larger whole—such is the law of growth. The unifying difference is the eternal process of life—the creative synthesis; the highest act of creation, the at-one-ment."

Inter-dependence—the Key-note.

Again, discussing the organization of the future world State she makes some observations which are pertinent to the point under discussion. Says she:—"Superficial moralists try to get us to like some other nationality by emphasizing all the things we have in common but war can never cease until we see the value of differences. that they are to be maintained, not blotted out. x x x The pacificists have wanted us to tolerate our enemies and the more extreme ones to turn the other cheek when smitten. But tolerance is intolerable, and we can not dwell among enemies. x x x We must indeed, as the extreme militarists tell us "wipe out" our enemies, but we do not wipe out our enemies by crushing them. The old-fashioned hero went out to conquer his enemy; the modern hero goes out to disarm his enemy through creating a mutual understanding."

One more extract and I have done with Madame Follet for the present. Says she:—"In the place of sentimental patriotism we want a common purpose, a purpose evolved by the common life, to be used for the common life. Some of our biologists mislead us when they talk of homogeniety of the herd as the aim of nations. x x x If a nation is a crowd, patriotism is a mere hypnotism; if a nation is a true federal State built up of interlocking and ascending groups, then patriotism is self-evolved." "Interdependence is the key-note of the relations of nations as it is the key-note of the relations of individuals within a nation."

INDIAN TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

The "Hindu" writes:—

It is perhaps natural that Bombay should take the lead in organising a tariff reform league. Indian manufacturing and business interests enjoy a greater stronghold there than in any other city in India and it is the interests of Bombay that the indiscriminate or rather a deliberately purposeful policy of free trade which the Government was till lately forced to follow, hit the hardest. It need hardly be said that a tariff reform league could do a great deal by way of safeguarding the country's economic interests and resources. For one thing, it will afford a common platform for the publicist and the student of economics at large as well as to the manufacturing and business interests to marshall facts and focus opinions on the outstanding tariff problems of the day. Care of course will have to be taken to see that it does not become the mouth-piece of any particular interest. We note a tendency in the speeches made to put the objects of the league on a rather narrow basis. The organisers will, we think, do well to recognise that the tariff is capable of other potential good than that of merely helping the country in industrialising itself. That is why we see even highly industrialised countries such as Germany and America continue to be believers in protective tariffs. The fact is tariffs are capable of being utilised to conserve national resources and direct national energies into channels of lasting benefit to the country.

ANJUMANE ZIAUL ISLAM.

The following resolutions were passed in a meeting of the Anjumane Zial Islam held on the 12th instant:—

(1) This meeting of the Anjumane Ziaul Islam records its respectful protest against the policy which the U. P. Government has adopted in dealing with Mussalmans of Saharanpur and prays that it will be pleased to see its way to mitigate the same after inquiring into the real facts which has brought about the present sad state of affairs.

(2) This meeting of the Anjumane Ziaul Islam gives expression to its intense disapproval of the unjust and unfair criticism against the Muslim Kings of India, especially Emperor Mohaiyuddin Auranzeb, allowed to be made in the Gujarati 7th Book by the author, Rao Bahadur Kamalashankar Trivedi (vide page 123 Lesson 51) and now adopted in the course of the Educational Department, Baroda State and considers the same a source for creating ill-feeling between the sister communities viz. the Muslims and the Hindus and therefore respectfully urges the Government of Baroda to cause the removal of the objectionable criticism referred to.

(3) This meeting of the Anjumane Ziaul Islam records its protest in most emphatic terms against the unfair demands made by the Bombay Government Educational Department on the students of the Urdu Final Examination by making Gujarati and Marathi etc. languages as compulsory subjects and respectfully invites the attention of the authorities to the difficulties involved and requests a reconsideration of the matter so as to revert to the former course without making these languages compulsory.

An Amritsar message says:—The Anjuman Islamia in a resolution has expressed that there is no danger to peace from the attitude of Maulana Abdul Gaffar and Sheikh Hifsamuddin, Khilafat workers, and it dissociates itself from the proceedings instituted against them under Section 107 Cr. P. Code.—A. P.

A Bijapur correspondent wires under Monday's date:—"Lately toddy is being hawked in the streets of Bijapur. I saw it being sold to drinkers near the Native General Library in the heart of the city on Dussera Day, and in the cattle market on Sunday (the bazar day). On enquiry I found the District Magistrate had given license for hawking. This is an innovation this year. Whether this kind of hawking is sanctioned by the Excise Minister is not yet known."

(Continued from column 6.)

co-operators was formed to collect donations to aid the sufferers.

One Mr. Vasudeo Atmaram Lalit, who had accepted Christianity three years back, was reconverted to Hinduism on Sunday last by the 'Patit Pavan Sanstha.'

Mr. N. C. Kelkar is on a tour in the Khandesh District. One or two meetings were organised by the local branch after the Delhi Congress here where Messrs. Jaykar, Kelkar, Bhopatkar and others appealed to the voters to vote for the Swarajya Party candidates at the ensuing elections.

Mr. K. R. Sumant, the Provincial Organiser, is arranging to hold the Maharastra Volunteers' Conference next month at Ahmednagar.

KARNATAK LETTER.

REPRESSIVE ACTIVITIES.

RAVAGES OF PLAGUE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 19.

The week that is past was one of repression for Karnatak. For, in three of its districts there were political trials. In two of them judgments have been delivered and in the third judgment was reserved. Two young editors of 'Satyagrahi', a Kanarese weekly of Udipi, were convicted of sedition. The paper had only reproduced a small article called, "Ye heroes of Karnatak" from "Karnatak Vaibhava" of Bijapur, the editor of which is already undergoing rigorous imprisonment for two years for the self-same article. The 'Satyagrahi' is only about eight months old and it has served the Congress cause very well in Mangalore. The accused have each been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the editor is fined Rs. 300 in addition. The fact that both the young patriots refused to give a personal bond of security in order to be free when under trial, shows to us the stuff of which they are made. They walked to the jail smiling.

Another of the notable trials during the week was at Belgaum of Sjt. P. M. Bapat the hero of Mulshi, thrice-baptised by the fire of suffering. During the last month he was going about the Belgaum district with his band of *Mela* carrying out his vigorous Mulshi propaganda. He stood his trial under section 108 and judgment is reserved.

ELECTION FIGHT.

While Government repression is going on on one side, the election fight is at its highest in all the districts on the other. There are very few Swarajya party candidates.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The provincial conference in Bijapur which is proposed to come off in the third week of November is again a matter of uncertainty since plague is making its appearance in Bijapur also. The average attacks are three and if there is a tendency towards increase in the next few days it would be difficult to convene the Conference. However, the dates will be finally settled on the 21st October by a meeting of the workers of Bijapur. The Bijapur District Conference also will take place at about the same time as the Provincial Conference. The Dharwar District Conference will be held in Haveri on the 4th and 5th of November.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI.

Though rains have not been very disappointing in Karnatak this year—in some places like Mangalore and Haldipur and the Malnad of Mysore there has been positive havoc on account of rain—still the province is not happy at all since plague is raging almost everywhere. In Hubli, the second biggest town in the Karnatak there are cases up to 30 every day and up to this time nearly 1,200 people have fallen victims to the epidemic. Dr. Hardikar, who is the resident of the town, is still continuing free plague relief with the aid of his volunteers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR COORG.

It is a happy piece of news for some to hear that the Coorg District, which is part of the Congress Province of Karnatak has been given a separate Legislative Council. It will consist of 20 members, 9 representative landholders, 4 other landholders, 2 Europeans and the other five will be nominated by the Government. We might add here that Coorg has been one of the most neglected parts of Karnatak up to now.

POONA NOTES.

GANDHI DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 20.

As usual, the 19th Gandhi Day was celebrated here by a public meeting, Mr. S. M Paranjpye presiding. Mr. S. K. Damle spoke, explaining the present situation. Mr. Nimbker explained the Delhi resolutions, and requested the parties in Maharastra concerned with the compromise resolution, to maintain their positions without disturbing the spirit of that resolution. He however did not agree with the interpretation of the "Kesari", of that resolution. The Congress was not prepared to take any responsibility of the coming Council elections. Mr. Ustad Gulam Dastagir asked the people to sacrifice every thing for Swaraj.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

Deshbhakta Baba Savarkar and a few friends interviewed Barrrister Vinayakrao Savarker last week. The Sarvajaneek Sabha held a public meeting on the 13th, Mr. S. M. Paranjpye, presiding, to protest against the Government's action keeping Mr. Savarkar still in jail. A resolution to that effect moved by Mr. S. K. Damle seconded by Mr. J. S. Karandikar was passed.

Srjt. P. M. Bapat is removed from Belgaum to the Yeroda Central Jail.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

After the Khadi and the Swadeshi exhibitions, much progress has been made here to push up Swadeshi. Mr. Jerajani last week opened a sweet meat shop, where only 'Vartaki' sugar will be used. Mr. Paranjpye on Thursday opened a Swadeshi Stores, conducted by the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya. The Swadeshi Sangh has formed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bhave Nimbkar, Godbole, Pantak, and Modak for organisation of Swadeshi propaganda. The Committee has begun its work.

The Ganesh Mofat Vachanalaya held its annual ceremony, on the Dusserra Day Sardar Tatyasahib Mehendale presiding.

The Collector of Poona held a meeting on the 14th instant in the Council Hall with regard to the Japan Relief Fund. An influential Committee of Moderates and

Continued in column 5).

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PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

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To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. E. the Nizam's Government. The medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of his letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F. R. A. S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON).

Dy. MAGISTRATE. Hyderabad (Deccan)

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

COMMERCIAL.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct, 20.

Months	Today's Price.
Oct.	17.10+16
Nov.	17.10+16
Dec.	17.67+17
Jan.	17.68+17
Feb.	17.77+21
Mar.	17.81+18
April	17.88+18
May	17.93+18
June	17.96+18
July	17.98+18
Aug.	17.96+18
Sept.	17.95+18

AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, Oct 20.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	38,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..
„ „ Continent	..
Futures at New York Jan,	29.13+18
„ „ „ Mar.	29.25+22
„ „ „ May.	29.35+37
„ „ „ July.	28.84+27
Spot Cotton at New York	30.30+30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.88+63
Futures , „ Jan.	29 07+17
„ „ „ Mar.	29.05+29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 3/8
Silver Foreign mined 63	1/8

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 20.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1.2 lbs. O/N Paid Sellers	42/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1.2 lbs. O/N Sellers	41 6
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45/0
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. O/N Buyers	42/8
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. O/N Nominal	41/0
WHEAT Afloat to U/K Q's, 1,720,000	

London, Oct. 20

FREIGHT of Coal Cardiff to Bombay .. 140

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 5 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 9 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 10 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	65 0 0	—
Cotton Seeds Ready	39 0 0	5 13 0
Delivery		
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 0	
Linseed, April/May	12 8 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 D/J.	15 8 0	

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 20.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Bold O/N Sellers Buyers	£ 18
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	19
„ J/F Sellers Poor demand	16 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED—	
LINSEED Bombay per ton S/O	21 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED—Dully Syteady.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (souud delivered per ton) N/D Nearest Value	£ 9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Nearest Value	£ 17

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LINSEED

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Do	£ 20 1/4
„ months	
„ N/D Buyers,	40 1/8
„ J/A Buyers	„ 37

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 20.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N.D. Sellers	25/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N.D. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N.D. Sellers	23/1
Tone—Quieter	

METALS.

London, Oct. 20.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. Sheats	£ 60 11/16
Copper Braziers	£ 81 1/2
Yellow Metal	73/30
Hard Spelter	29 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	13
Tone—Quiet.	
Planatation First Lated crepe Oct,	13 1/2
Tone—Dull.	

METALS.

London, Oct. 20.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	„ 60 11/61
Copper Braziers	„ 81 1/2
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 29 1/2
Corrugated sheets F.O.B net.	„ 19
TIN BLOCK	£ 205

METALS—LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 22

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2/	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct 22

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74 8 0
Copper	1/	74 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	78 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kha		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct. 22

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 3
David	No. 10 1/2	6 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 0
Japan	No. 42/2	1 10 3
Japan	No. 20	1 0 9
Japan	No. 32	1 6 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 9

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 18.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, N/D	13
Tone— Quiet.	
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct.	13 1/2
Tone—Weak	

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 22

	Rs. a. p.
Khan:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 9
Elphinstone	1 0 3
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix „	1 5 6
Pearl „	1 5 3
Mankji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Bells) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 3
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 6
Longcloth x quality—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finley per lb.	1 5 9
Pearl per lb.	—
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Texlite (Hand)	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 2 1
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 3 0
Pahelwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Jamia:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 6
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1126 per piece	—
No. 128 1/2 per piece	—
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Jhook Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 5 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan per piece	6 12 0
Check Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	7 0 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile „ Per Piece	—
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 12 0
Bombay United Per Piece	7 6 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Textile „ Per Piece	9 2 0
E. D. Racheal „ „	6 12 0
Grabrun No, 5124:—	
Pearl	11 5 0
Hindustan	11 10 0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Description.	Spot prices. 18-10-23	11-10-23
Bengals F. G.		
S. Punjab F. G.	not quoted	
Broach F. G.		
Southerns G.		
Hedge Contracts	Futures 18-10-23.	11-10-23.
Bengals Dec./Jan.	412	4.0
Broach April-May	522	504
Oomra F. Dec/Jan.	474	455
Oomra F, March	472	
Oomra F. G,		
Southerns, G.		

Receipts for the week ending 18th October 1923 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923	Bales. 1922.
Bengals	319	107
Oomras	3695	335
Dhollera	122	126
Broach	421	335
Southerns	2882	..
Persians	96	60
Americans	—	119
Egyptians	..	—
East Africans	2108	—
Other sorts	19	620
Total	10263	7161

Exports for the week ending 17th October 1923.

	Bales
Europe	23905
China	2000
Japan	..
Coast Ports	67
Total	25972
Afloat in harbour Europe	4760
China, Japan and Coast Ports	230
Total	4990

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 18th Oct. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
51893	44770	262426	95696	67828

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 18th Oct. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920,21	1919-20
Europe	110863	45134	88399	88105	80826
China	10612	1064	26469	10640	1704
Japan	41821	52599	155769	6005	194265
Coast Ports	2537*	3655	1982	2128	542
Total	165833	102452	272619	106878	277337

* Including 227 bales for U. S. of America.

Total Exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 18th Oct. 1923.	9,333 bales.
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th Oct. 1923.	2,61,777 „

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Octr. 22

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Octr 1923.

Cotton	831 Bales
Wheat	2,095 Qrts.
Linseed	2,696 „
Rape, etc	7,175 „
Gingellyseed	229 „
Poppyseed	3,033 „
Groundnuts	3,227 „
Castorseed	7,905 „
Rice	887 „
Myrabollams	502 „
Cottonseed	7,538 „
Mowraseed	340 „
Gram	1,499 „
Jowar	1,639 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	2 „
Bajri	1,961 „
Coal	725 Tons

Dr. Kitchlew has requested the Provincial Khilafat Committee to elect Maulana Shaukat Ali as President of the coming all-India Khilafat Conference.—A. P.

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Goods	Made	FOR	Indians

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17 SHOW WINDOWS 17

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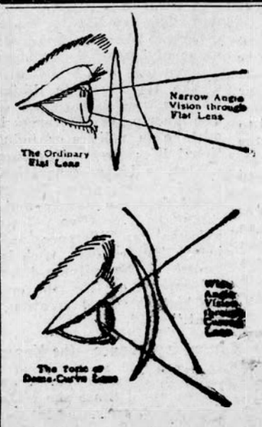

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No. 40 Superfine Blankets, White	...	...	8′ × 6½′	,, 16 0 0 ,,
Do. Fawn	...	...	8′ × 6½′	,, 16 12 0 ,,

	6′×5′	6½′×5′	7′×5′	7½′×5′	8′×5′	8½′×5′	9′×5′
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Scarlet, Fawn, Brown ,,	12/0	13/0	14/0	15/0	16/0	17/0	18/0
No. 350 Quality White,,	8/0	8/11	9/6	10/0	10/11	11/6	12/0
Scarlet, Brown, Fawn, Green, Moss Green ,,	9/0	9/12	10/8	11/4	12/0	12/12	13/8
No. 275 Quality White,,	8/4	8/15	9/10	10/5	11/0	11/11	12/6
Scarlet, Fawn, Brown, Green, Moss Green ,,	9/0	9/12	10/8	11/4	12/0	12/12	13/8
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TUTANKHAMEN.

MR. CARTER'S LECTURE.

On the invitation of Almina Lady Carnarvon an audience filling the body of the house met, in mail week, at the New Oxford Theatre to hear Mr. Howard Carter deliver his first lecture in London on the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen. General Sir John Maxwell, President of the Egypt Exploration Society, presided, and in a short introductory speech paid a moving tribute to the memory of the late Lord Carnarvon. He spoke of the disinterestedness of archaeologists in general, who worked, he said, not for the intrinsic value of whatever they might find but for the sake of science; and he praised the services of *The Times* in furnishing the world with such thorough and accurate news of the discoveries.

Mr. Carter's lecture was illustrated with moving pictures and photographs (some of which were in colours) of the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, of the work at the tomb of Tutankhamen, and of individual objects found there. Many of those in the theatre were at Luxor in the course of last spring; but to others, the pictures, with the lecturer's explanatory comments, were a revelation of the beauty of the art of the XVIIIth Dynasty. Again and again the audience broke into enthusiastic applause: now at a moving picture of the wild scenery of the Valley; now at one of the struggles of Mr. Carter and Mr. Callender, assisted by Egyptian workmen, to carry some wonderful object up the steep stairway at the entrance to the Tombs; now at the picture in colours of the throne of Tutankhamen glittering with gold and faience and semi-precious stones, or of some other of the most wonderful of the articles discovered. The photographs gave, indeed, a complete and fascinating survey of the whole story of the discovery; and not of least interest—if a sad one were those which showed the late Lord Carnarvon himself with his camera or assisting in some detail of the work.

THE LECTURE.

Mr. Howard Carter said that if the merit of archaeology was to be estimated from the material point of view, then he feared it must count as little or nothing but if, on the other hand, such work was approached from the point of view of intellectual knowledge, then it had immense value educationally. To compare Ancient Egypt, or the Valley of the Kings, and all they had bequeathed to us, brought to light from time to time by excavation, with material discovery such as steam, electricity, and the like through other scientific channels, would be ridiculous. But archaeological investigation showed us that such discoveries as the harnessing of those powers to our uses were the only real advantage, other than the science of medicine, that modern science might claim over the ancients.

"Culture in the way of intellectual development and the arts in general," he said "were in ancient days higher in many ways than they are to-day. In fact, modern progress in the mechanical sciences and industrialism generally are largely responsible for the complete eclipse of spontaneous and unconscious artistic production. If we study the ancient Egyptian religious ideas we may be absorbed by the curious medley of their mythology, but in the end we shall feel that we have progressed beyond them. If once we have acquired the power to admire and understand their art we do not for the most part entertain this sense of aesthetic progress. We do so, perhaps, in minor details; but hardly any sensible person could ever imagine that he had got beyond the essentials their art embodies. We cannot with all our progress get betyond those essentials.

"Egyptian art expresses its aim in a stately and simple convention. Lack of perspective in their art implies limitation; therefore, not a little must be surrendered to that limitation. But within its own convention, belonging as it does to its country and period, the best Egyptian art embodies refinement in every way—it embodies love of simplicity, patience in execution, and it never descends to an unideal copy of Nature. This fact is manifested by the material in the tomb of Tutankhamen. We are astounded by the immense productivity of the art of its period which it contains. Tutankhamen's tastes may have been those of the average young Egyptian nobleman rather than those of a youth of royal blood. In his tomb it is the domestic affection that is the dominant idea, rather than the austere religious conventions that characterize the other royal tombs in this valley."

Mr. Carter then discussed the history of Tutankhamen, and said that it might be that in order to save his throne after Akhenaten's death he was compelled for political reasons to accept the supremacy of Aman-Ra and change the religious significance of his own and his wife's name from Aten to Amen. It was by virtue of the religion he accepted that he was buried at Thebes, and by the Theban traditions his tomb was made in the Valley of the Kings. The evidence in the tomb, so far as they had gone, seemed to show that he died young. "That this discovery is the real tomb of Tutankhamen there can," he said, "I think, be no shadow of doubt. It must be remembered, however, that it is, like the tomb of Ay, his immediate successor, of semi-royal and semi-private type; in fact it is more the sepulchre of a potential heir to the throne than that of a king."

THE VALLEY OF THE TOMBS.

The Valley of the Tombs of the Kings he described as awe-inspiring. Its strangely solemn and almost gloomy character was not unproductive of delight. Nature there seemed to stand before one naked in all her majesty. Everything around was calm and motionless as if prepared for eternal duration. Upon reaching the heads of the gorges the doorways of the kings' tombs themselves struck one by their wonderful contrast to the rugged sunburnt rock in which they were harboured. Those openings led to long corridors and bays of imposing height and width that ran always deeper and deeper into the rocky cliffs. Their sides were sculptured and coloured, their ceilings painted with innumerable scenes and legends of the underworld. The farther one advanced into those subterranean caverns the deeper one became involved in endless processions gods good and evil, until one arrived in the great vaulted chamber of pillars, wherein rested the sarcophagus that enclosed the royal mummy—

After describing the penetration of the tomb and illustrating the discoveries by slides, Mr. Carter referred to the discovery of the most beautiful monument he had ever seen—namely, the canopic shrine with its guardian goddesses in the small chamber eastward from the sepulchral chamber. "There is a simple grandeur about this monument," he said, "that made an irresistible appeal to the imagination, and I am not ashamed to confess that it brought a lump to my throat. There were a number of other wonderful things in the chamber, but we found it hard to take them in at the time, so inevitably were one's eyes drawn back again and again to the lovely little goddess figures.

"It must be remembered," he said "that though we have removed from the antechamber some six hundred large and small objects, this only represents a quarter of the material that is in the tomb, in the annexe, the tomb-chamber, and the inner store-chamber. This is a task which will require some two or more years work. Moreover, the material before us is without doubt of greater interest and value than that with which we have already dealt. The task of the coming winter will be the dismantling of the shrines within the sepulchre and the examination of the royal mummy within its sarcophagus. Here, I believe, we shall find the crowns and other regalia of Tutankhamen. Imagination falters at the thought of what the tomb may yet disclose. There are still many exciting moments in store for us before we complete our task, and we look forward eagerly to the work that lies ahead. One shadow must inevitably rest upon it, one regret which all the world must share—the fact that Lord Carnarvon was not permitted to see the full fruition of his work, and in the completion of that work we who are to carry it out would dedicate to his memory the best that in us lies."

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